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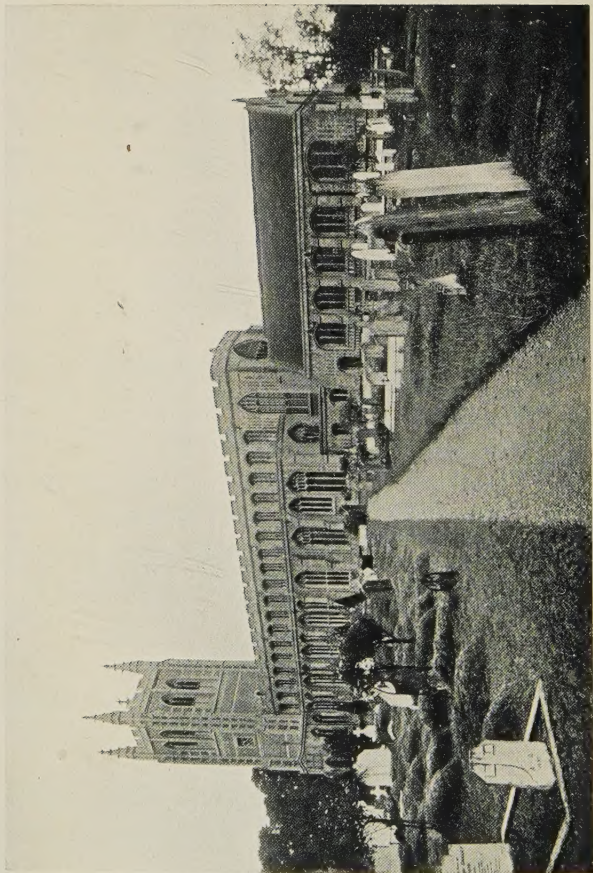
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LONG MELFORD CHURCH, S.



COUNTY CHURCHES



SUFFOLK

BY

T. HUGH BRYANT

Author of "Norfolk Churches" (18 vols.), "John Schorne,"
"Walsingham Wells," "Notes on Berkshire
Churches," Etc.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

WESTERN DIVISION

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON
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PREFACE

As these two small volumes contain descriptions of over 530 old churches, it has been necessary to greatly condense the notes from which they were written, and the chief difficulty has arisen in deciding what to include and what to omit, but I have endeavoured to mention most things of unusual interest, including all the ancient brasses in the county, and, in a few cases, modern ones of particular note. The volumes are divided into Rural Deaneries as they exist at the present time. Abbreviations, to save space, have been used throughout the books, *e.g.* Norm. for Norman; E.E. for Early English; Dec. for Decorated; Perp. for Perpendicular; cent. for century, &c.

I am greatly indebted to many papers in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*; W. Caveler's (Parker's) Suffolk section of *Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England*; E. Farrer's *Monumental Brasses of Suffolk*; W. A. Dutt's *Suffolk*; and numerous MS. notes and articles on Suffolk by my father, the late Thomas Bryant, some of which have

been published, at various times, in the *Ipswich Journal*. My thanks are also due to the clergy, especially the Rev. H. W. Birch, who kindly lent me several sketches, and whose excellent notes on some of the Suffolk churches, printed in the *East Anglian*, have been of great assistance. To the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., the general editor of this series, I am especially grateful for the loan of his notes on the churches in the Hundred of Blything, and also for other information about various churches in the county.

That these pages are free from errors and omissions is more than I dare hope ; therefore, any corrections will be welcomed in the event of future editions.

T. HUGH BRYANT.

19 LENA GARDENS,
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W.,
March 1912.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Cent. = Century.

Dec. = Decorated (*circa* 1300 to 1375).

E.E. = Early English (*circa* 1190 to 1300).

Norm. = Norman (*circa* 1066 to 1190).

Perp. = Perpendicular (*circa* 1375 to 1550).

Trans.-Norm. = Transitional Norman.

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THE CHURCHES OF SUFFOLK

INTRODUCTION

WHEN the Romans landed in Britain in 55 B.C., Suffolk formed part of the territory of the Iceni, who had their capital at Icklingham, and on the subsequent division of the island it was included in the Roman province of Flavia Cæsariensis, which extended from the Thames to the Humber. Traces of the Roman occupation are to be found at Burgh Castle, Icklingham, Felixstowe, Walton near Ipswich, &c. In Saxon times, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge constituted the kingdom of the East Angles, founded in 575 by Uffa, and being divided by the estuaries of the Little Ouse and Waveney, the inhabitants of these divisions were called North folk and South folk. Slight remains of the castles of the East Anglian kings are to be seen at Dunwich and Framlingham; they also had a palace at Rendlesham, but nothing remains, as the Hall is said to have been built on the site.

The conversion of the East Angles to Christianity may be said to have begun with the return of Sigebert, in the 7th cent., after his banishment to France, and at whose request the Burgundian priest, Felix, visited these shores, and started on his successful mission in this part of the country, and Honorius, St. Augustine's successor, made him a bishop. He, tradition says, erected a wooden church at Babingley, in Norfolk, the spot where he first landed, and Soham (said to be Saham Toney in Norfolk) was his official residence, where he erected a monastery. About 630, he removed his bishopric to Dommoc (Dunwich), where he resided until 647, and this place was the residence of the succeeding Bishops of Dunwich until about the middle of the 9th cent. But previous to the latter date, Bishop Brisius, or Bisi, the fourth ruler of the see, about 673, being old and infirm, found the diocese too large for one person to attend to, so he divided it into two parts, one of which embraced Suffolk, with its see at Dunwich, to which Acca, or Etti, was appointed, and the other to be co-extensive with Norfolk, having its see at Elmham, the bishop being Baedwin or Bedwinus, and this division continued until the whole kingdom was reunited under the Bishop of Elmham in the 10th cent., by Wyred, or Wilredus.

King Sigebert was also instrumental in introducing to this county another missionary, Fursey by name, who came over from Ireland and founded a monastery at Cnobheresburg, the Monasterium Sylvanum mentioned by the Venerable Bede (said to be Burgh Castle), on land given by the king, and afterwards richly endowed by King Anna. Sigebert was so impressed by this monk's holiness that he threw up his regal position and became an inmate of the monastery, where he remained until he was persuaded by his people to lead them against the Mercians, who had invaded the district, and he was slain in the battle by King Penda.

In 647, St. Felix was buried at Dunwich, but owing to the incursions of the Danes, his body was removed to Soham, but here it was not free from danger, for the monastery he had founded was completely destroyed, and the Danes did their best to stamp out Christianity in the country by razing to the ground all the churches they encountered. Although he did so much for Suffolk generally, it is remarkable that there are no churches dedicated to St. Felix in the county. The two Flixtons in Suffolk are said to have been named after this saint, and Felixstowe from a priory of Benedictine monks dedicated to him.

After St. Felix, the man who probably did

most for Christianity, and eventually the prosperity of the county, was Edmund, anointed King of East Anglia at Bures, and who ruled this district for fourteen years. In 870, he suffered martyrdom at Hagilsdun, or Heglisdune (probably Hoxne), whither he fled after a battle with the Danish chief Inguar, who had commanded Edmund to share his treasures with the Danes and become a Pagan as the price of peace. After he had been scourged and shot by arrows, his body was removed from the tree to which it had been bound, and buried in a small chapel close by, where it remained for thirty-three years. Reports having gradually spread that miracles had been performed in connection with it, it was removed to Beodericsworth (now Bury St. Edmunds), where a college had been founded by King Sigebert, and a wooden church was constructed over it, which was destroyed by the Danish King Sweyn in 1010, but Alwyn, afterwards Bishop of Elmham, had previously removed the remains of St. Edmund to London. King Canute, son of Sweyn, being converted to Christianity, rebuilt the church, founded a monastery of Benedictine monks, had the body sent back from London, and made a pilgrimage to the shrine. This monastery and church, in after years, developed into the richest and finest monastic building in the kingdom.

Other saints connected with this county have been Botolph, Ethelbert, Etheldreda, and Jurmin (buried at Blythburgh). The bodies of the first and last-named were removed to St. Edmund's Bury about 1050. Iken, near Aldeburgh, is said to have been Ikanho, where St. Botolph erected a monastery; his relics were preserved at Grundisburgh.

In 1070, Herfast was consecrated Bishop of Elmham, and five years later, he transferred the see to Thetford. He was succeeded by William de Beaufeu, or de Bellofago, chaplain to William the Conqueror, and on his death, in 1091, the celebrated Herbert de Losinga bought the succession, and, in 1094, transferred the see to Norwich, which year he laid the foundation-stone of the cathedral. At this time Suffolk was the leading county in England, and had a church for every fifty inhabitants, probably due to the exertions of the monks of Bury and Ely. No less than 398 churches are mentioned in Suffolk in the Domesday Book, against 243 in Norfolk. Many existing churches are built on the site of these Saxon ones, but very little of the original architecture remains. Probably several of these small wooden edifices were soon replaced by larger ones erected by the Normans, who were far in advance of the Saxons in mechanical and artistic skill.

In 1126–1127, Bishop Everard divided the

Archdeaconry of Suffolk into two parts, viz., the Archdeaconry of Suffolk and the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and the number of parishes in these was then 484—only one more is mentioned in the King's Book, *temp.* Henry VIII. All Suffolk, and a small part of Cambridgeshire, on the W. side of the county, in the Deanery of Fordham, remained under the control of the Bishop of Norwich previous to the Statute 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, when by Order in Council, 19th April 1837, the diocese of Ely was enlarged by the addition of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, and the Archdeaconry of Sudbury (except the Deaneries of Hartismere and Stow). The Deanery of Blackburne, formerly included in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, was added to Sudbury, at the time of the same arrangement, and from that period the Deaneries of Blackburne, Clare, Fordham, Hadleigh, Horningsheath, Lavenham, Mildenhall, Sudbury, Thedwastre, Thingoe, and Thurlow have formed part of the diocese of Ely. There are now 519 civil parishes in Suffolk, and these, for ecclesiastical purposes, are divided into 465—303 in the diocese of Norwich, and 162 in that of Ely. There are 2 archdeaconries and 27 rural deaneries, two of the latter are divided into N. and S. districts, viz., Dunwich and Hartismere. There were formerly four "peculiars," or places exempt

from diocesan and archidiaconal visitation : the rectories of Hadleigh, Monks Eleigh, and Moulton, in the jurisdiction of Canterbury, and Freckenham in that of Rochester.

Many coast churches have been washed away by the encroachments of the sea, the most remarkable being those of Dunwich, where the East Anglian kings had a palace, and, until 850, the see of a bishop. In 1250 it had 6 churches, 3 chapels, 2 monasteries with churches attached, and several hospitals, but in the 14th cent. over 400 houses were washed away, and all that is now left of this once famous capital of East Anglia are the ruins of the walls of All Saints' Church. Amongst other townships that have suffered may be mentioned Aldeburgh, Burgh near Walton, Covehithe, Easton Bavents, Gorleston, Kessingland, Lowestoft, Newton near Corton (now entirely gone), Pakefield, Slaughden (another lost village), and Southwold.

Roman bricks or tiles are occasionally found in the church fabrics of Suffolk. They are fairly frequent in the walling of the old church of Barnardiston. At Shadingfield there is some moulded pre-Reformation brickwork in the S. porch, and the same is the case with the porch of the old church of Melton, now only used for mortuary purposes. The porch of Great Ashfield Church is an exceptional

example, for in this case moulded brickwork is inlaid with flints. Great Bealings has a good N. porch of brick, *c.* 1500, with a niche over the entrance and octagonal turrets at the angles. There are brick graded or corbie gables to the chancel, nave, and porch of Rushbrook Church, and also brick headings to the windows; this work is usually said to be of Elizabethan date, and of the same period as the W. wing of Rushbrook Hall. Waldringfield has an embattled W. tower of brick, whilst in several cases, as at Badley, Kesgrave, Holton, and Gedding, the upper part of the towers is of brick. Hargrave has a 16th cent. tower of this material, and Drinkstone one which is two centuries later. The porches of Baylham, Monewden, and Onehouse are of late brick, and there is much comparatively modern brick about the churches of Trimley, Knoddishall, and Shottisham. The church of Ashfield, near Framlingham, after being for more than a century in ruins, was rebuilt in 1853 entirely of brick.

Suffolk, like Norfolk, is destitute of building stone, hence the constant and ingenious use of flint and pebbles gathered from the surface of the fields, or from the seashore. Liberally mixed with mortar and general rubble they make strong walls, which were coated with plaster without and within. It was not until the dawn of the 15th cent., or possibly in the

reign of Richard II. that the fashion set in of using for the surface of church walls dressed or gauged flints. By the middle of the 15th cent. came in those beautiful and effective designs known as flush-work, whereby porches, plinths, battlements, and other parts were ornamented with patterns and panels formed of thin split sections of light-coloured Caen stone, whilst dark flints were used for filling up the central work of the design. Southwold, Long Melford, Saxmundham, and Wetherden afford fine examples of this effective flush-work, which is not known outside East Anglia. Unfortunately, in many cases, bricks have been used in restorations or additions, which have spoiled the once beautiful effect.

Suffolk and Norfolk have lost much thatched roofing from their churches during the 19th cent., a covering which seems to be peculiarly suitable and picturesque for the smaller village churches. The following, however, still retain reed roofing in whole or in part:—Barnby, Barsham, Bramfield, North Cove, South Cove, Coney Weston, Fritton, Icklingham (All Saints), Kirkley, Livermere Magna, Middleton, Pakefield, Ringsfield, Rushmere (St. Michael), Sapiston, Theberton, Thelnetham, and Westleton.

There are about forty churches in Suffolk with round towers, several of which have later octagonal belfries. These were so built to

save the expense of stone quoins, necessary for square corners, and once difficult to procure. A large number of these circular towers are of Norman date, and a few Saxon, but some were erected or rebuilt with the old materials as late as the beginning of the 14th cent. Most of them have little or no ornamentation, but those at Herringfleet and Little Saxham are exceptions. There is comparatively little Early English and Decorated work. Of the Perpendicular style there are some magnificent examples.

The amount of splendid pre-Reformation woodwork remaining in a great number of buildings is remarkable, considering the terrible work of destruction done by the Puritan iconoclast, William Dowsing, and his assistant, Francis Jessope, in 1643. In seven months, Dowsing (a Suffolk man, born at Laxfield) visited 150 places, and in one day mutilated 11 churches, by destroying painted windows and carved images on seats or roofs, reaving brasses, and disfiguring fonts and covers.

It is commonly supposed that our village churches were built by the monks or lords of the manors, but in the majority of cases the parishioners themselves paid for their erection, and kept them in repair, and the woodwork, paintings, brasses, and vestments were mostly executed by local craftsmen. The Black Plague in 1348-9 carried off about 800 clergy in the

diocese of Norwich alone, and so depopulated the villages of their church builders that parts of several of the fabrics, commenced in that period, were left unfinished, and to this day remain in the same condition ; this may account for so few complete Decórated buildings existing in the county. The end of the 14th cent. and the whole of the 15th was a great church-building and church-restoring period, of which Suffolk retains splendid examples.

In 1552, 514 churches in this county were stripped of most of their valuables by the Commissioners of Edward VI., who only left, as a rule, a chalice and paten and one of the bells (the smallest) for the use of divine service.

During the reign of Queen Mary, Suffolk contributed thirty-six martyrs out of the men, women, and children who were burned for their Protestantism, amongst them being : James Ashley, Thomas Bilney of Ipswich, Richard Byfield, Roger Bernard, Robert Cox of Melford, Roger Clarke of Mendlesham, Thomas Cobb of Haverhill, John Cook, Robert Debnam, John and Henry David, Alice Driver, Adam Foster, Alexander Gouche, Philip Humphrey, John Kerby of Mendlesham, Robert Lawson, Alexander Lane, Robert Miles, John Noyes (burned at Laxfield), Anne Potter, William Payton, Nicholas Pike of Earl Stonham, Robert Samuel, Dr. Rowland Taylor, Joan Trunchfield, and Richard Yeoman of Hadleigh.

The principal abbeys, priories, and other religious houses in the county (portions of many of them still remaining) were at Blythburgh, Bury, Butley, Clare, Dunwich, Eye, Flixton, Herringfleet, Ipswich, Ixworth, Kersey, Leiston, Letheringham, Mendham, Mettingham, Redlingfield, Rumburgh, Sibton, Snape, and Wingfield.

The 533 churches mentioned in these two volumes are dedicated, in various numbers, to the following saints :—All Saints, 79 ; All Saints and St. Margaret, 1 ; St. Andrew, 46 ; Sts. Andrew and Patrick, 1 ; St. Eustachius, 1 ; St. Augustine, 1 ; St. Bartholomew, 6 ; St. Botolph, 5 ; St. Catherine, 3 ; Charles the Martyr, 1 ; St. Clare, 1 ; St. Clement, 1 ; St. Denis, 1 ; St. Edmund, 6 ; St. Ethelbert, 4 ; St. Genevieve, 2 ; St. George, 5 ; St. Giles, 1 ; St. Gregory, 4 ; St. Helen, 1 ; Holy Cross, 1 ; Holy Trinity, 7 ; Holy Innocents, 1 ; St. James, 6 ; St. John the Baptist, 20 ; St. John the Evangelist, 1 ; St. John Lateran, 1 ; St. Laurence, 8 ; St. Leonard, 2 ; St. Margaret, 22 ; St. Martin, 5 ; St. Mary, 166 ; Assumption of B.V.M., 1 ; Sts. Mary and Laurence, 1 ; St. Mary Magdalene, 4 ; St. Matthew, 2 ; St. Michael, 16 ; St. Nicholas, 17 ; St. Olave, 1 ; St. Peter, 60 ; Sts. Peter and Paul, 11 ; Sts. Peter and Mary, 1 ; St. Petronilla, 1 ; St. Stephen, 2 ; St. Thomas à Becket, 1 ; and five whose dedications are unknown.

Saxon Architecture.—Traces of pre-Conquest work are to be seen in the churches of Barsham, Barton Mills, Claydon, Darsham, Debenham, S. Elmham (St. Margaret's), Gosbeck, Hasketon (a window), Hemingstone, and Herringfleet. The extensive Minster ruins at S. Elmham (St. George) are of this period. It seems very probable that this was the seat of the Bishopric of Elmham, as it was the site of a bishop's palace, and so many of the churches belonged to the episcopal barony of Norwich. No mention of a cathedral church is recorded before that of Norwich, excepting by Bishop Theodred in his will, where he speaks of the "Minster" as existing near Hoxne in Suffolk.

Norman (c. 1066 to 1190).—This style is known by the round arches; small round-headed windows; wide flat buttresses; and large coarse mouldings and carved ornaments, mostly of artificial devices. Parts of the following churches, amongst others, are of this period:—The Abbey-Gate tower, Bury, the ruined chapel of St. James, Dunwich, Eyke, Fritton, Hasketon, parts of Hawstead, Herringfleet (fine tower), Lakenheath, Mettingham, North Cove, Orford, Polstead, Poslingford, Rickinghall Inferior, Little Saxham (fine tower), Thorington, Walpole, Wantisden, Westhall, and Wordwell, being the most noteworthy. There are several doorways of this date throughout the county.

Early English, or First Pointed, the first style of complete Gothic in this country (c. 1190 to 1300). The peculiarities are tall narrow windows, generally in groups; deeper buttresses, with gables rising above the roof-parapets; mouldings more elaborate; and capitals circular, deeply moulded, or with conventional floral decoration. The most significant examples are to be found in the churches of Little Wenham and Hunston, and the chancels of Santon Downham, Hawstead, and Troston; this style is also to be found at Barrow, Great Barton, Little Blakenham, Chevington, Clare, Exning, Flixton near Bungay, Freckenham, Frostenden, Glemsford, Hundon, Ickworth, Kesgrave, Lackford, Mildenhall, Rumburgh, Somerton, and Wickhambrook.

Decorated, or Second Pointed (c. 1300 to 1375).—The early period is recognised by wide windows divided by mullions, and with tracery of flowing patterns; more use made of carved ornaments, such as crockets and finials. Later, the arches were made wider and mouldings more shallow; greater richness prevailed, the buttresses being richly decorated with crockets, finials, and niches; window tracery of more flowing design and prevalence of the "ball-flower" ornament. In the Decorated style there is no complete church, but good parts may be noticed at Barsham, Barton Mills, Bramfield,

Bures, Burgate, Burstall, Buxhall, Cotton, Cratfield, Dennington, Elmswell, Eriswell, Framlingham, Fressingfield, Halesworth, Herringswell, Holbrook, Icklingham, Ipswich (St. Margaret's), Kedington, Kersey, Laxfield, Letheringham, Monk Soham, Orford, Rattlesden, Raydon, Redgrave, Somersham, Stonham Aspal, Stonham Earl, Stowmarket, Washbrook, Wattisham, Westhall, Wickham Market, Woolpit, and Worlingworth.

Perpendicular, or Third Pointed, the closing style of English Gothic (c. 1375 to 1550).—The early period is known by the vertical-lined tracery; wide shallow mouldings; four-centred arches; very thin shafts, with octagon capitals and bases; square flower carvings; ribs in vaulting and panelling, largely used as surface ornament. The later style (Tudor) has fine vaulting and increased use of surface panelling. There are many examples of this period among Suffolk churches, and in some cases exceptionally fine; the most notable are Lavenham and Long Melford, closely followed by Bury, Southwold, Blythburgh, and Eye. Lowestoft, East Bergholt, Ixworth, and Mildenhall also claim particular mention. Less important examples are to be seen at Beccles, Bungay (St. Mary), Cavendish, Covehithe (ruins), Cratfield, Denston, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Hessett, Ipswich (Sts.

Laurence, Mary Quay, and Matthew), Lawshall, Nayland, Stoke-by-Nayland, Sudbury (Sts. Gregory and Peter), Walberswick, Great Waldingfield, Wangford near Southwold, and Woodbridge.

The above are not intended to be complete lists of the examples of the various styles of architecture; many others will be found in the detailed descriptions of the buildings.

Some magnificent *roofs* remain in the county; among the best are those at Bacton, Bardwell, Boxted, Bury (St. Mary), Cotton, Framlingham, Grundisburgh, Huntingfield (modern painting), Ipswich (St. Mary Quay), Kedington, Long Melford (chapel), Mildenhall, Rattlesden, Rougham, Southwold, Stonham Earl, Ufford, Wetherden, Wilby, Wingfield, Woolpit, and Worlingworth.

Fine *rood-screens*, or parts of them, and *carved benches* are in the churches of Barking, Barningham, Blythburgh, Brandon, Burgate, Great Cornard, Dennington, Denston, Eye, Grundisburgh, Hadleigh, Kersey, Langham, Lavenham, Laxfield, Lidgate, Nettlestead, Otley, Parham, Somerleyton, Southwold, Stoke-by-Nayland, Stonham Earl, Stowlangtoft, Sudbury (All Saints and St. Peter), Troston, Ufford Westhall, Woodbridge, and Woolpit.

No pre-Conquest *fonts* remain in Suffolk, but

of fonts of later date, especially 15th cent., some splendid specimens are to be found in this county. The majority have symbols of the Evangelists carved on the bowl, with lions and wildmen or "woodhouses" round the shaft. Twelve, however, have representations of the Seven Sacraments, viz., Baptism, Confirmation, Mass, Matrimony, Ordination, Penance, and Extreme Unction (the eighth panel usually contains either the Baptism of our Lord, the Crucifixion, or the Last Judgment). With the exception of examples at Farningham in Kent and Nettlecombe in Somerset, all fonts bearing these carvings are to be found in East Anglia (twelve in Suffolk and sixteen in Norfolk). Several Suffolk fonts have magnificent covers, the finest being at Ufford. Good fonts or covers are to be found at Ashbocking, Ashby, *Badingham, Barsham, *Blythburgh, Bramford, Brandon, Corton, *Cratfield, Darsham, *Denston, Elmswell, Fritton, Frostenden, *Gorleston, *Great Glemham, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Holton, Hoxne, Ipswich (Sts. Laurence, Margaret, Mary le Tower, Mary Quay, Matthew, Nicholas, and Peter), Lackford, Lakenheath, *Laxfield, Lowestoft, *Melton, Monk Soham, Newbourn, Norton, Orford, Oulton, Pakefield, Palgrave, Preston, Rattlesden, Saxmundham, Somerleyton, Snape, *Southwold, Stoke-by-

* These bear representations of the Seven Sacraments.

Nayland, Sudbury (St. Gregory), Sutton, Thorington, Tuddenham (St. Martin), Ufford, Uggheshall, *Westhall, *Weston, Wickham Market, Wiston, *Woodbridge, Worlingworth, and Wortham.

Good *table-tombs*, or canopies, are in the churches of Bures, Chelsworth, Cockfield, Dennington, Erwardon, Framlingham, Hengrave, Holbrook, Kedington, Long Melford, Newton-by-Sudbury, Redgrave, Stoke, and Wingfield.

Although Suffolk does not contain so many examples of *brasses* as Norfolk, yet there are over 200 effigies and still more inscriptions. The earliest and probably the best-preserved military (chain mail) brass in the kingdom is at Acton and dates from 1302 ; the next is at Gorleston, c. 1320 (chain and plate armour). Men in armour appear at Burgate, Letheringham, Playford, Rougham, and Stoke-by-Nayland (cmail period). Other armoured figures are to be seen at Acton, Ashbocking, Assington, Barrow, Barsham, Belstead, Benhall, Little Bradley, Braiseworth, Brundish, Debenham, Depden, Easton, Fressingfield, Hawstead, Holbrook, Knodishall, Long Melford, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Nettlestead, Sotterley, Great Thurlow, Little Waldingfield, Little Wenham, Wrentham, and Yoxford. There are many brasses with effigies of ladies ; the earliest is at Wrentham, where the reticulated

* These bear representations of the Seven Sacraments.

head-dress is worn, date 1400. The earliest of the other styles of head-dress are at Yoxford, 1428 (horned); Sotterley, 1479 (butterfly); Barham, 1514 (kennel or pedimental); Hawstead, 1557 (Paris or Mary Queen of Scots cap); Aldeburgh, 1606 (high-peaked); and Redgrave, 1609 (calash or hood).

Children (single figures) are to be seen at Boxford, Brundish, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Walton, and Woodbridge. Groups of children on many others.

The earliest brass of an ecclesiastic is at Brundish, *c.* 1360; the remainder are at Barningham, Bury, Campsea Ash, Eyke, Lidgate, Melton, Monewden, Pakefield, Polstead, Stonham Earl, and Worlingworth. There are also brasses with chalices at Gazeley and Rendham.

Others of interest bear figures in shrouds or skeletons as at Barrow, Lavenham, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Ufford, and Yoxford; a judge at Eyke; two notaries at Ipswich (St. Mary Tower); a lawyer at Barham; the earliest civilian at Pakefield, *c.* 1417; a woman with eyes closed, and one with eyes open on the same brass at Hawstead; palimpsests at Ampton, Bury, Cookley, Denham, Hadleigh, and Halesworth; and others at Bury, North Cove, Grundisburgh, Lowestoft, Thelnetham, and Withersfield.

The favourite mediæval morality, *Les Trois Vifs et Les Trois Morts*, was painted on the

walls of many Suffolk churches. The legend merely states that three kings were hunting in a forest when they were confronted by three skeletons who lectured them on the vanity of earthly pomps and pleasures. The classical example of this is to be found in the Campo Santo at Pisa. St. George and the Dragon, the Nativity, the "Doom," and St. Christopher and the Holy Child were also popular mural paintings.

There are many excellent piscinæ and sedilia in Suffolk; in nearly every case they will be found mentioned under their respective churches. The same may be said of Easter sepulchres, aumbries, pulpits, lecterns, and processional cross, or banner-stave recesses.

The following churches have *round towers*: Aldham, *Ashby, Ashfield (St. Peter), Barsham, Belton, Beyton, Blundeston, Little Bradley, Bradwell, Bramfield (detached), *Broome, Bruisyard, Bungay (Holy Trinity), South Elmham (All Saints), Fritton, Frostenden, *Gisleham, Gunton, *Hasketon, Hengrave, Herringfleet, Holton (St. Peter), *Ilketshall (St. Andrew), Ilketshall (St. Margaret), Lound, Mettingham, *Mutford, Onehouse, Ramsholt, *Rickingham Inferior, Risby, *Rushmere, Little Saxham, *Stuston, Syleham, *Theberton, *Thorington, Weybread, Wisset, and Wortham (the largest of its kind in England).

* These have octagonal belfries.

The *churches* which are *destroyed, ruinous, or partly so*, are: Alderton, Alleston, Barnham (St. Martin), Little Bricett, Brockford, Buxlow, Capel St. Andrew, Corton, Covehithe, Creeting All Saints, Creeting St. Olave, Dunningworth, Dunwich, Easton Bavents, South Elmham (St. Nicholas), Endergate, Fakenham Parva, Flixton (near Lowestoft), Fordley, Fornham St. Genevieve, Foxhall, Gedgrave, Hardwick, Hazlewood, Henham, Hopton (near Lowestoft), Hulver, Kirkton, Kirkley (All Saints), Lowdham, Mells Chapel, Little Oakley, Orford, Little Redisham, Sizewell, Thorpe (near Aldringham), Thorpe (near Ashfield), Thurlton, Walberswick, Westley (St. Thomas à Becket), Willingham, and Worlingham (St. Peter).

Suffolk is one of the many counties still without a complete county history, not from lack of material, for amongst the Additional MSS. at the British Museum are over 120 volumes of closely written notes, comprising every parish, and pedigrees of most of the old families in the county, collected by Davy and Jermyn, which would form a splendid foundation for a complete record of the past. There are also the collections of Tom Martin of Palgrave to be found at Hardwick House. Gage printed a history of one Hundred (Thingoe), and Suckling's history only comprises the Hundreds of Wangford, Mutford, Lothingland,

and part of Blything. Considering Suffolk, for 600 years, stood only second to Middlesex in importance, it certainly deserves a better fate, teeming as it does with historical personages and places, besides being the birthplace of many industries, some of which have added to the prosperity of the whole country.

THE DEANERY OF BLACK- BURNE

Bardwell (Sts. Peter and Paul).—A fine structure in the Dec. and Perp. styles of architecture, consisting of chancel, embattled nave, S. porch, and an embattled W. tower, with short spire (6 bells). The whole building was restored in 1853, when several mural paintings were discovered, including a "Doom" over the chancel arch, dating from about 1500; a St. Christopher over the N. door of the same date; a 14th cent. representation of the legend of St. Catherine on the N. wall; *Les Trois Morts et Les Trois Vifs*, early 16th cent.; and on the S. wall the "Tree of the Seven Deadly Sins" and Martyrdom of St. Edmund. These have unfortunately been covered over. The roof is a good hammer-beam, with carved figures of angels, many destroyed; one bears an open book, with the date 1421, in which year the church was re-roofed by Sir William de Bardwell, and the porch rebuilt; in the W. spandrel of the latter are his arms, A goat rampant, and in the E. A spread-eagle. His effigy, in old

stained glass, also remains in a window in the nave. E. window modern. There is a piscina at the S.E. end of the nave close to the rood-loft stairs, the upper and lower doorways of which are extant. Squints remain on either side of the chancel arch. A good alabaster monument, with kneeling effigies, stands in the chancel to Thomas Reade, 1657, and Bridget his wife, 1653, and 6 children. Restored 1853. (Registers, 1538.)

Barnham (St. Gregory).—A small fabric, comprising chancel, nave, N. aisle or transept, S. porch, and W. tower (4 bells). A Dec. building, much restored of recent years, containing little of interest except a very good angle piscina in the S. wall, with open tracery in the head, and an E.E. octagonal font with plain bowl. Windows mostly Dec. in style, some modern. (Registers, 1684.) The ruins of *St. Martin's Church*, consisting of part of a square ivy-clad tower and portions of the walls, stand to the N. of the village. The church has been in this state for nearly 150 years.

Barningham (St. Andrew).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, W. tower, embattled (3 bells). Principally a Dec. church, with Perp. additions. Chancel arch Dec., with rood-stairs remaining, at the base of which is a curious carved head. Part of the old screen bears the original painting and gilding, Perp. E. window, 3 lights, Dec. ;

those of nave Perp., with fragments of old stained glass. Chancel roof restored. Piscina and aumbry in chancel. Some original oak benches with carved poppy-heads. Font, a Dec. octagon. In the Perp. porch are remains of a stoup. Brass effigy of an ecclesiastic in academics, and inscription to William Goche, rector, 1499, on chancel wall. Restored 1877. (Registers, 1538.)

Coney Weston (St. Mary).—A small thatched edifice of flint in the Dec. style, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret (1 bell). The tower fell down early in the 19th cent. The chancel retains a fine piscina close to sedilia in the S. wall; another piscina, smaller, remains in the S. wall of the nave. On either side of the chancel arch are niches with cusped and feathered heads. At the E. end is a canopied niche bearing traces of colour. Font, a Dec. octagon, with well-carved bowl. There was formerly a sacristy on the N. side of the chancel, the doorway being blocked up and a Perp. window inserted; the N. doorway in the nave has shared a similar fate. The porch retains a small stoup. Restored 1887 and 1891. (Registers, 1562.)

Euston (St. Genevieve).—A modern church standing in Euston Park, rebuilt in the 17th cent., in the Italian style, by Lord Arlington, and consisting of chancel, S. chapel (vault of

the Bennet family), and large embattled W. tower (5 bells). It contains a well-carved pulpit and base of rood-screen, *c.* 1680 ; the reredos is richly carved with floral subjects and heads by Grinling Gibbons. There are several memorials, to the Fitzroy family, and one to Henry, 1st Earl of Arlington, *ob.* 1685. These brasses remain : Effigies of civilian in long tunic, edged with fur, and wife in butterfly head-dress (inscription and shields lost), *c.* 1480 ; effigies of civilian in long robe, with flowing hair (lower part gone), and wife (headless—inscription and 2 shields lost), *c.* 1520 ; effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress (inscription lost), *c.* 1520 ; effigies of man in armour, head on helmet (lower part gone), and wife resting on cushion (3 shields and effigy of another wife and inscription lost), *c.* 1530, probably Edmund Rokewood and wives ; inscription (effigy of ecclesiastic lost), William Foster, rector, 1524 ; inscription (shield lost), Gerard Sothil, 1528 ; and a shield, with earl's coronet, and inscription to Sir George Feilden, Kt. of the Honble. Order of the Bath, Baron of Lecarge, Viscount Callan, and Earl of Desmond, 1665. (Registers, 1708.)

Fakenham Magna (St. Peter).—A small fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, vestry, organ chamber, and W. tower (3 bells). Parts of this church are pre-Conquest. Some "long-and-short" work remains between the chancel

and nave, and two very early Norm. windows, possibly Saxon, are to be seen, one over the N. door and the other cut into the S. porch. The N. and S. doorways and a lancet window in the chancel are E.E. ; rest of the building Dec. Some old glass remains in the tracery of one or two windows. E. window modern. An ancient piscina and modern sedilia in S. wall of chancel. Notice the Perp. rood-screen (restored); low-side windows ; 14th cent. font, plain bowl ; and 17th cent. tomb of the Taylors. W. angle buttresses of nave have good canopies. N. door blocked up at restoration, also rood-loft entrance. Restored 1859. (Registers, 1559.)

Fakenham Parva (St. Andrew).—The church has long since been destroyed.

Hepworth (St. Peter).—A modern building standing on high ground, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). The old Dec. church was burned down in 1898, but was rebuilt as far as possible in the style of the old fabric, but with windows in the Perp. style. Font Dec., an octagon, with fine oak cover (restored), carved with niches. Roofs double hammer-beams. Restored 1899. (Registers, 1688.)

Hinderclay (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, wooden S. porch, lofty embattled W. tower (6 bells). With the exception of the tower, which is Perp., with good flush-work, the whole building

is in the Dec. style. All windows in the nave are square-headed; E. window 3 lights. On the S. side of the chancel is a good Dec. piscina. Restored 1848 and 1900. (Registers, 1567.)

Honington (All Saints).—A small fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, vestry, and W. tower (3 bells). The oldest part of the church is the S. doorway, which is Norm., with ornamented shafts and arch; porch Perp., with elaborate panelling in the battlement; three niches over entrance. Rest of building chiefly Dec., with Perp. windows; E. window modern. A piscina remains in the chancel in the usual position. A large mural painting was found on S. wall a few years ago, executed *temp.* Edward III. Nave roof waggon-headed, divided by small ribs with good bosses at their intersections; several compartments have a rose within a sun, badge of the House of York. Font, 14th cent., with representation of the Crucifixion on the E. panel. Brass with effigy of civilian in ruff and cloak, sword, and inscription to George Duke, 1594; also brass inscription to Anne, wife of Augustine Curteis, 1585. (Registers, 1559.)

Hopton (All Saints).—A building of flint and red brick, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower (6 bells). Tower arch E.E.; tower early Dec., upper stage modern;

W. window two lancets under one arch. Chancel Dec.; E. window a 3-light; E. window of N. aisle also Dec.; rest all Perp. insertions. Clerestory rebuilt of red brick, the mullions of moulded brick-work. Nave roof bears figures and painting, Perp. period. Notice some old stained glass, iron clamped chest, and door to tower, once part of a processional cross recess. Part of the coping to churchyard wall is composed of fragments of the old spire blown down many years ago. Restored 1870. (Registers, 1691.)

Ixworth (St. Mary).—A fine specimen of a flint Perp. church, with Dec. survivals, consisting of chancel (nearly 20 feet wide), clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). The nave arches are supported on semi-octagon piers, with capitals, on which rest the wall-pieces of the Perp. timber roof, which has hammer-beams resting on corbels ornamented with figures of angels. The roof of the chancel is a good hammer-beam, with intermediate trusses, the spandrels formed over the hammer and collar beams filled with tracery of good design; the hammer-beams moulded to correspond with the cornice. At the E. end of the chancel is an ogee cinquefoiled niche, with crocketed pediment; on the S. side is a piscina with two quatrefoiled drains, and a double-cinquefoiled arched recess. Close to this is a

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priest's door, with holy-water stoup, let into the external wall. The door to rood-staircase at E. end of S. aisle, and the lower part of the screen, *c.* 1486, remain, the latter with traces of colour. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a piscina, and over it a squint. Font, a 14th cent. octagon. The tower is of 4 stages, divided by light strings; the panelling and buttresses are curious. The latter bear the monogram B.V.M., crosses, chequers, a Catherine wheel, 2 arrows in saltire (St. Edmund), and "Mast. Robert Schot Abot," *c.* 1472. On the N. side of the chancel is a table-tomb under a semi-circular arch, ornamented with arabesques, to Richard Codington and Elizabeth his wife, 1581. These brasses remain: Effigies of civilian in gown with ruff, and wife in French hood, also 2 children by her former husband, kneeling at desks, 3 shields, &c., to Richard Codington, 1567, "the ffirst Temporall Lorde of this Manor of Ipworth after the suppressyon of the Abbeye which he had of or. soveraigne lorde, Kinge Henrye the eight, in Exchaunge for the manor of Codington, now called Nonsuche in the countie of Surrey," and his wife Elizabeth (Jenour), 1571, "sometime the wife of Thomas Buckenham of Great Livermere." The N. aisle was lengthened at the restoration in 1855-6, when two Norm. sepulchral slabs were found, now placed in the crypt of the priory. Tablets to the Boldero family,



IXWORTH CHURCH, N.E.



and modern brasses to the Cartwrights. (Registers, 1559.) An Austin priory was founded here in 1100, by Gilbert Blount, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; parts remain in a modern residence called Ixworth Abbey.

Knettishall (All Saints).—A Dec. fabric, consisting of chancel, nave, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). A piscina (Dec.) remains in S. wall of chancel. The building is in decay, and is now disused. Nothing of interest. (Registers, 1772.) Now consolidated with Riddlesworth, Norfolk.

Livermere, Great (Sts. Peter and Paul).—This thatched fabric comprises chancel, lofty nave, Perp. S. porch, vestry, and W. tower (5 bells). The earliest portion is the chancel, which is E.E., with blocked-up lancets and late Dec. insertions; of the latter date are the chancel arch, nave, and tower. A small piscina remains in the S. wall of the chancel. A good Perp. rood-screen separates the chancel and nave. Font, late Dec., with panelled bowl. Brasses: Shield with mantling and part of crest (inscription lost), *c.* 1520. It belongs to a brass of man and wife in shrouds in chancel, probably Thomas Clarke; inscription to Katherine, wife of John Chetham, 1577. (Registers, 1538.)

Livermere, Little (St. Peter).—A small church, containing little of interest, and consisting of short chancel and embattled nave,

continuous, N. chapel, and W. tower (1 bell), the lower part of which forms a porch. No chancel arch. N. doorway in square head, blocked, and also a lancet in N. wall of chancel. Church much modernised; only seats 65 persons. (Registers, 1559.)

Market Weston (St. Mary).—A modernised fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, and square W. tower (5 bells). The only ancient portions remaining are the S. doorway, which is Norm., and the tower of 14th cent. date. Fittings entirely new, including font. Restored 1889. (Registers, 1563.)

Sapiston (St. Andrew).—A small building of flint and rubble, mostly Dec. in style, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, vestry, and embattled W. tower (4 bells). The S. doorway is Norm., with chamfered shafts and rich arch. E. window, 3 lights, Dec.; others mostly 2 lights of the same period. The rood-loft stairs remain, and in the S. wall of the nave is a holy-water stoup. Small piscina in S. wall of sacrum. Font, Norm., with carved oak canopy cover. On the floor of the porch are two stone crosses. Modern pulpit and reredos. (Registers, 1680.)

Stanton (All Saints).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, W. tower (4 bells), beneath the latter is a porch. A Dec. building, with modern vestry; sedilia and piscina in the usual place in the chancel; another good Dec. piscina in the S. wall of the

aisle, and an octagonal font, of the same period, supported on 8 pillars. E. window square-headed, owing to the lowered roof ; W. window modern. In the S. aisle is Dec. canopied arch, but the tomb has been removed. On the rood-screen were panels painted with angels holding the emblems of the Passion. On the N. side of the nave is a mural brass (mutilated) bearing an inscription to John Parker, 1575, and his wife Elizabeth, 1597 (they had 6 sons and 5 daughters). Restored 1875. (Registers, 1584.)

Stanton (St. John Baptist).—Now used as a mortuary chapel. It consists of chancel, nave, and embattled W. tower (4 bells), built on 2 arches facing N. and S. A Dec. church, with Perp. tower. Chancel practically rebuilt in 1691 and a brick battlement added ; E. window of 2 lights, none at the W. end. Chancel roof original pitch ; priest's door in S. wall ; nave roof ceiled. (Registers, 1579.)

Thelnetham (St. Nicholas).—A good Dec. church, with chancel, side chapel, nave, large S. aisle and porch, and W. tower (5 bells). Some of the windows are Perp. insertions, including that at the W. end, with niche above. All those in the aisle have good geometrical tracery ; E. window, a good 5-light. On the S. side of the chancel is a Dec. piscina and sedilia, close to these is a priest's door ; another piscina remains in the

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side chapel. Two altar slabs found in the churchyard have been replaced in the chancel and Lady Chapel respectively, each supported on a framework of carved oak. The chapel is said to have been built by Edmund Gonville, founder of the College at Cambridge. Fittings, roof, and screen modern. Alabaster and marble monuments on S. side to the Bokenham family, 1648. Squint at E. end of the nave; below this is a brass inscription to Anne Caley, wife of John Caley, *c.* 1500. Nave and S. aisle well thatched with reeds. Restored 1895-8. (Registers, 1538.)

Thorpe-by-Ixworth (All Saints).—A small thatched fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, and portions of a brick tower, surmounted by a small wooden belfry (1 bell). Single-light windows N. side of chancel, E.E.; E. window Perp., rest Dec. Small piscina in chancel and priest's door, both 12th cent. Restored benches, with carved poppies. Roofs hammer-beams. Entrance to rood stairs in N. wall between chancel and nave. Mural tablets (17th cent.) to members of the Croft family. Font, a plain octagon, with flat Jacobean top. Porch embattled, retaining a good roof and narrow Norm. doorway. (Registers, 1718.)

Troston (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave, embattled S. porch, and W. tower (6 bells). Chancel, E.E., nave and tower Dec., porch

Perp., with good flush panelling and niche above. In the S. wall of sacrarium is a good double piscina. E. window, a plain triplet, single lights in side walls; nave windows, 2-lights, Dec. A "low-side" window remains in the S. wall of the nave, also a squint at the E. end. There are some ancient poppy-head pews in the church, and also good old stained glass in the tracery of the nave windows. Doors to rood-loft remain, but the stairs are gone. The panels of the Perp. rood-screen (restored) have figures of saints. There are three old mural paintings representing St. George and the Dragon, St. Christopher, and the Martyrdom of St. Edmund. Font, E.E., a plain octagon, standing on a circular pedestal. Pulpit and reading desk modern, the latter carved Italian work. Restored 1869. (Registers, 1558.)

Walsham-le-Willows (St. Mary).—A large and fine example of a Perp. edifice, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, N. porch, and noble W. tower with pinnacles (6 bells). There are remains of a side chapel at the E. end of the S. aisle. The E. window of the chancel, of 5 lights, with ancient glass, is partly blocked up by a fine reredos, representing the Last Supper, the work of the celebrated Tinworth. On the S. side is a Perp. piscina, also a niche. The 15th cent. rood-screen, with traces of the old colouring, fills the chancel arch; it has graceful

fan-work and a good cornice. In the spandrels of the chancel arch are paintings of angels, cherubim, &c. Figures of Sts. Barbara, Margaret, and Mary Magdalene were formerly on the walls. The open timber roofs of the nave and aisles retain some old colouring. Font, a fine Perp. octagon, with panelled bowl. Old seats, with well-carved poppies, replaced by modern open benches. Notice a stone coffin, unusually narrow, bearing emblems of an abbot or prior; a Perp. chest in vestry, and curious pendent memorial fastened to the S. wall of nave. Some fine Suffolk flush-work is to be seen between clerestory windows and on porch; in the latter are two old benches with inscriptions. A brass in the S. aisle has shield and inscription to Jane Smalpece, 1602; she was daughter of Thomas Shardelow and wife of Robert Smalpece. Restored 1878. (Registers, 1539.) In the Vicarage, formerly called the Priory, are some carved shields and inscription, *c.* 1534.

Wattisfield (St. Margaret).—A small Perp. church, having chancel, nave, N. and S. porches, and W. tower (5 bells). Contains nothing ancient, except a Dec. piscina, a Perp. octagon font, and an early 17th cent. table-tomb on the N. side of the chancel. Formerly traces of mural paintings and a good rood-screen. Restored 1872 and 1891. (Registers, 1540.)

THE DEANERY OF CLARE

Barnardiston (All Saints).—A small church, chiefly Perp., consisting of chancel, nave, lofty N. porch, with fine doorway, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Parts of the external walls contain thin bricks embedded among the flints. On the S. side of the chancel is a small piscina, another remains in the S. wall of the nave. The chancel and nave are divided by an ancient rood-screen, which bears traces of the original colouring. The hour-glass stand still hangs over the pulpit. Font, an octagon, with well-carved panels. Restored 1906. (Registers, 1540.)

Cavendish (St. Mary).—A fine fabric (about 91 ft. long), chiefly Perp., but retains portions of earlier work. It consists of chancel, clere-storied nave of 5 bays, aisles, S. porch, and an embattled tower (6 bells). A church is mentioned here in the Domesday Book, but no traces now exist; the present structure is said to have been built by one of the abbots of Bury. A small chapel formerly stood on the N. side of the chancel; the piscina and locker remain in

the vestry, erected on the site, and two of the original corbels support the roof. The tower is late E.E., the lower storey vaulted with lancet windows, and a stair turret at the S.E. corner ; belfry windows poor Perp., but the battlement and top of the turret partly E.E. In the second storey are 2-lights, formerly having shutters, and a fireplace remains in the wall, the flue of which is carried up above the battlements. Nave roof a flat-timbered one. S. aisle retains a piscina. On the N. side of the E. window is a niche containing figures of the Virgin and Child. Font octagonal, late in style. Wooden lectern (2-sided) with chained copy of Jewel's *Apology*, 1612, and book of *Homilies*. Brass eagle lectern said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth. Table-tomb, N. side of chancel, to George Colt and Elizabeth, his wife, 1570. Church chest with Dec. panelling and ironwork. Modern stone reredos, including a painting of the Crucifixion after Perugino. A little ancient glass remains, also parts of the rood-screen and a few old stalls. Four brass shields are on a slab in the tower, each with the arms of Cavendish (effigy, with head on cushion, and inscription lost), *c.* 1530. Memorials to the Cavendish, Colt, and Brice families. (Registers, 1594.)

Clare (Sts. Peter and Paul).—A church stood here at the time of the Domesday Survey, but this was pulled down, and, tradition says,



CLARE CHURCH, N.W.

rebuilt by Richard, Earl of Clare, about 1250, and again rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in the 15th cent. The present chancel, however, only dates back to 1618. The fabric (about 94 feet long) consists of chancel, nave of 6 bays, with clerestory, aisles, N. and S. porches, and an embattled tower, 77 feet high, with walls 4 feet thick (8 bells). The lower part of the latter is E.E., with lancet windows, and the upper storey Perp.; it gave way under the strain of the bells, but it was completely restored at a cost of £1160 by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in 1899; the W. doorway is good. The Priory Chapel, nave, and aisles are Perp. N. and S. porches Dec., the latter with fine groined roof. The aisles have been extended eastwards, and are now open to the chancel, through two arches, with clerestory above. The nave piers and arches are very lofty and embattled at the capitals; a string-course beneath the large clerestory windows is richly carved with heads and foliage, the whole being embattled at the top. At the E. end of the nave are spired turrets, each containing stairs, once leading to the rood-loft. A piscina remains in the S. wall of the chancel and another in the N. aisle, at the E. end of which is a squint. Perp. octagonal font, with good paneling, base modern. A large brass eagle lectern, of Flemish work, is said to have been given by

Queen Elizabeth. An unfortunate "restoration" took place about 1878, when a screen was removed; another in 1883, when the old carved benches were taken away, as well as a Jacobean pulpit and hour-glass stand, and a fine oak pew, with good screen and staircase—the latter from the Priory Chapel. Several memorials to the Barker family and ledger stones with matrices of brasses of priests, &c., remain, probably brought from the old priory at its dissolution. A brass scroll, bearing "Sca. Trinitas unus deus," has also been lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 125. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, is said to have been buried in the chancel, but there is no existing memorial. In the nave is a fine modern brass to Prince Leopold, erected by the Royal Clarence Lodge of Freemasons here. Will Dowsing destroyed an enormous number of "superstitious pictures" (glass) in this church. A silver-gilt goblet, of Flemish work, 11½ inches high, part of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, and given to the church by Queen Elizabeth, is now used as a chalice. Restored 1835, 1878, 1883, and 1905. (Registers, 1558.) Clare Priory, for canons of the Order of St. Augustine, was founded in 1248 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford; much of it still remains.

Denardiston, or Denston (St. Nicholas).—A remarkably fine late Perp. church, consisting

of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). A lofty building, having transomed windows and fine clerestory, said to have been erected about 1470 in connection with a college founded by John Denston. The roofs of the nave and aisles are finely moulded and ornamented with figures of animals. E. window, 5-lights, containing some old stained glass. The lower part of the rood-screen remains, with an embattled beam above. There are some very fine carved misericords in the chancel, and the nave is fitted with open benches, on the ends of which are figures of various animals. Font, good Perp., with sculptured panels, containing representations of the Seven Sacraments. The S. porch has a good entrance doorway, with a benatura against the S.W. buttress, a very unusual position; the roof has fan tracery. On the N. side of the chancel is a tomb with effigies of a man and woman in shrouds. These brasses are in the church: Effigies of a man in armour, head on helmet, with crest, wife, head on cushion, both in heraldic dress, 4 shields (inscription lost), to Henry Everard and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Broughton, 1524 (see Cotman's *Brasses*, pl. xxv.); effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress and shield (inscription lost), c. 1530 (one of the Drury family—see Cotman, pl. xviii.); and inscription to William Burd, 1591, and

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Mirable, his wife (he was married forty years, and had twelve children). Monuments in church to members of the Robinson family, 17th cent. (Registers, 1561.)

Depden (St. Mary).—A small structure of brick and stone, comprising chancel, nave, modern S. porch (now used as vestry), and embattled W. tower (3 bells). S. doorway Norm. Chancel and nave early Dec. Windows and tower mostly Perp. Some ancient stained glass remains. Brasses: Effigies of man in armour, 5 sons behind, wife and 2 daughters behind, shield above; also kneeling effigies of another man in armour and 2 sons behind, wife, shield and inscription to Lady Anne Jermyn, 1572. (She was daughter of Sir Robert Drewry of Halsted, Suff., Kt., and married first, George Waldegrave, and second, Sir Thos. Jermyn of Rushbrook, Kt.) Churchyard prettily laid out. Restored about 1880. Birthplace of Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Norwich, 1676–85. (Registers, 1538.)

Haverhill (St. Mary).—A fine edifice, chiefly Perp., consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. chapel, and porch, and W. tower (6 bells). In 1867, the nave arcades (Dec.) were rebuilt, and the arches in the chancel, previously bricked up, were reopened; at the same time the N. door, with finely carved arch, was restored. Lower part of tower Dec., but the upper part

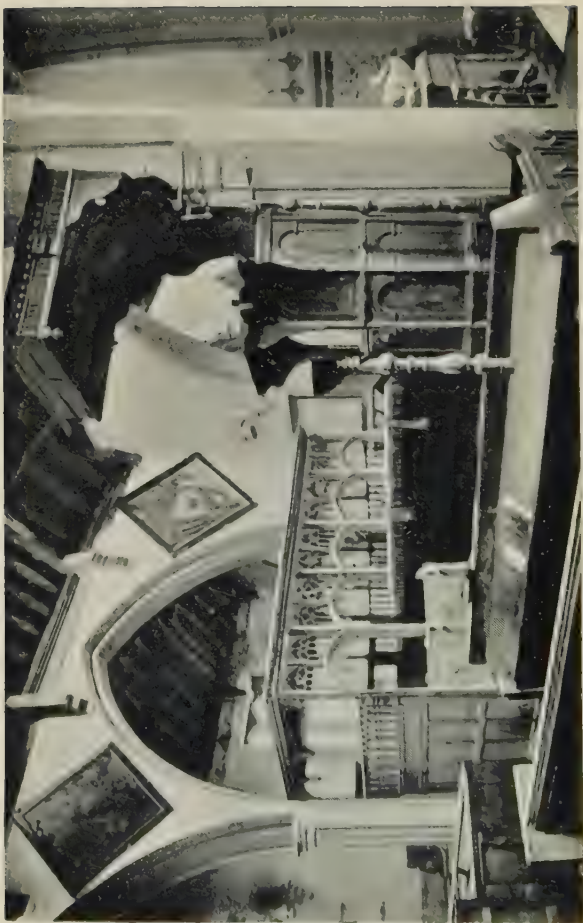
is Perp. S. aisle has embattled parapet and pinnacles, and there is a projection for rood-staircase. The nave has a flat panelled ceiling; vaulted roof of the chancel well painted. Windows mostly with flowing tracery, under four-centred arches. A little old glass remains, but it was greatly mutilated by Dowsing, who destroyed "about 100 superstitious pictures" (stained glass) in 1643. Font, Perp., restored. An old chest, with the linen-pattern on the panels, is in the vestry. Tablet to Dr. John Ward, vicar here, 16th cent. (one of Fuller's "Worthies"). Restored 1867. (Registers, 1660.)

Hawkedon (St. Mary).—A small flint church in the Perp. style, with traces of earlier work, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Chancel partly Dec. Upper part of tower modern, having been struck by lightning in 1895 and afterwards restored. Over the E. window are traces of an ancient wall painting of the Transfiguration; other mural paintings, representing St. Christopher, St. Paul preaching, &c., have been destroyed. Some good old benches with carved poppies remain, also part of a screen. Rood-staircase on N. side, built of flint with stone dressings. Holy-water stoup remains in S. porch, the latter with enrichments in brick. Font, possibly Norm., an irregular octagon, and built into N. doorway;

the S. side retains traces of carving. Brasses: Effigies of civilian in tunic, and wife in pedimental head-dress, groups of 7 children (inscription lost), *c.* 1510 (see Cotman's *Brasses*, pl. xxi.). Cut in the stone, which evidently does not belong to it, is this inscription, "Edward Plume, who died 20th January 1642, aged 71, and wife in 1639." Restored 1897. (Registers, 1709.)

Hundon (All Saints).—A good fabric, chiefly Perp., comprising chancel, nave, chapel, aisles, S. porch, and fine W. tower (6 bells). Parts of the aisles appear late E.E. or early Dec. Chancel Dec., of which date are the nave piers—octagons, with irregularly worked caps—but the clerestory, roof, porch, and tower are good Perp. The chapel at the end of the S. aisle, used as a vestry, was added *c.* 1470. There are remains of old carving worked up in the new seats and pulpit, and in the N. chapel. Piscina, E.E., in S. aisle. The clerestory parapet is pierced, of uncommon design and finished at the top with a series of feathered cusps. In the piscina on the S. side of the altar is a piece of 14th cent. pottery found under the floor. Adjoining S. porch is a curious pyramidal monument to Arethusa, wife of James Vernon, *ob.* 1728. Restored 1888. (Registers, 1538.)

Kedington (Sts. Peter and Paul).—A large



INTERIOR OF KEDINGTON CHURCH

edifice, comprising chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Chancel Dec., as are also some of the aisle windows; rest of the fabric is Perp. E. window of 5 lights. A piscina remains in S. wall of nave. Nave and aisles spanned by a good roof. Chancel screen, dated 1619, of carved oak, on the top of which are pieces of armour. Font, a Perp. octagon, well carved. The old hour-glass stand still hangs near the pulpit; and affixed to the floor of the nave is a 17th cent. wooden alms-box. Note also the old canopied pew of the Barnardiston family (composed of parts of the ancient rood-screen), and an old oak table and chest with ornamental ironwork, in the vestry. Some fine monuments remain of the Barnardistons. One bears recumbent effigies and shields of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Kt., who died in 1503, and was buried at Great Coates, Lincs., and Elizabeth, his wife, buried here, 1520. Another has the effigy of a man in armour and kneeling figures of two wives, to the memory of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Kt., who died in 1619, and his wives Elizabeth and Anne; also a daughter, on an adjoining table-tomb. Two other table-tombs have recumbent effigies, but no inscription. (Registers, 1651.)

Poslingford (St. Mary). — Chancel, nave, brick S. porch, modern vestry, and embattled W. tower, with pinnacles (5 bells). Chancel

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and tower early Perp. Nave earlier, with Norm. window N. side, Norm S. doorway, and windows of mixed styles. The tympanum, which fills the head of the arch of doorway, is remarkable for the lack of symmetry in the ends of the stone. No chancel arch, but high 15th cent. rood-screen divides it from the nave. The rood-loft was approached by two staircases, one by doorway in N.E. window of nave, and other from old sacristy, discovered outside the N. wall of the chancel. On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia and piscina; a locker also remains. There was formerly a "Doom" over the chancel arch, and figures of the founder and St. Paul on the S. wall, and the Virgin and Child on the N. wall of the chancel, traces of which still remain. Font, Norm., restored, stands on 5 pillars. Some stone coffins are in the yard; they were found at Chipley, in this parish, where there was a priory of Austin Canons, annexed to the collegiate church of Stoke-by-Clare in 1468; some remains exist in some farm buildings. Restored 1882. (Registers, 1678.)

Stansfield (All Saints).—An interesting church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). Chancel late Dec., rest of fabric mostly Perp. Fragments of Norm. masonry are to be seen in the walls. E. window, a 3-light, Perp.; W. window, 2

lights, with early tracery. On the N. side are the old rood-stairs, now leading to the roof. Roof of nave of low pitch, but well moulded, with carved spandrels under alternate principals; tower ceiling has girders and joists laid diagonally, and carved spandrels fill up the square formed by the girders. Lower part of Perp. rood-screen remains; upper part debased. Font, E.E., much mutilated, with poor cover. Pulpit, Jacobean. Small remnants of old stained glass. On the E. wall are three consecration crosses. A stoup remains in the S. porch, and another in S. aisle. Monuments to the Kedington family. Restored 1886 and 1896. (Registers, 1538.)

Stoke-by-Clare (St. John the Baptist).—A fine edifice, comprising chancel, S. transept, clerestoried nave of 5 bays, aisles, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). The fabric is chiefly Perp., but the tower Dec. Portions of the church belonged to the Benedictine Priory, including the tower, chancel, N. chantry, S. porch, and the manorial pew, formerly a chapel. The E. bay of the N. aisle was built to form a vestry, and has an upper chamber. The tower joins irregularly with the body of the building. Nave restored by Dean Parker in 1535. The aisles are continued on either side of the chancel, opening into it by one arch on the N. and two on the

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S. Roofs of flat pitch, with traces of ancient colouring. On the S. side of chancel is a piscina. A rich Dec. pulpit remains; this was used by Dr. Parker, who favoured the Reformed doctrines in Catholic times, and his house was, the refuge for Bilney (afterwards burned at Ipswich), Ridley, Bradford, and others. Dr. Parker subsequently became Archbishop of Canterbury, in Elizabeth's time. Several old oak benches, and a chest with elaborate ironwork, remain. The rood-loft stairs are *in situ*, and traces of mural paintings exist. In the chantry wall, 15 ft. from the floor, is a narrow doorway, with two steps. The bell on the top of the tower was originally in the Priory Chapel. Brasses: Effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress (inscription and groups of children lost), *c.* 1530; effigy of lady in Paris head-dress and ruff, shield and inscription to Alice Talkarne, 1605, wife of Edward Talkarne; effigy of civilian in long gown (shields and inscription lost), probably Edward Talkarne, 1597; inscription to Ralph, son of Hugh Turner, 1600; inscription to William Butcher, 1611; and inscription to Elizabeth Sewster, 1598. A brass inscription to John Copley, 1584, is now lost. Tablets in church and vault to the Elwes family. Restored 1871. (Registers, 1538.) Some vestiges of the Benedictine Priory remain; it was founded at Clare by Earl Alfric, son of

Withgar, *temp.* Canute, but, in 1144, was removed here, and was a cell of the Abbey of Bec, Normandy; in 1415 it was converted into a college by Edmund, Earl of March, for a dean, 6 prebendaries, 8 vicars, 4 clerks, and 6 choristers. Matthew Parker, above mentioned, was the last dean of Stoke College.

Stradishall (St. Margaret).—A plain building, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 3 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). A Dec. church, with Perp. clerestory, and some modern windows. Nave piers octagon, with moulded caps; arches on S. side segmental, those on N. side pointed. Some old Dec. seats in the chancel had curious panelling. Porch, Dec., plain open timber work. Font, early Perp. and very poor. Restored of late years. (Registers, 1548.)

Wickhambrook (All Saints).—Chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Chancel E.E. and Dec., N. doorway E.E. Nave mostly early Dec. Tower and arch Dec. The nave piers are plain early Dec. A piscina remains in the E. bay of N. aisle. Font, an uncommon E.E. work, with angles projecting; probably left for subsequent carving. Fittings all modern. Nave roof high pitched, but of debased character. Portions of the ancient rood-screen were utilised as part of the old pulpit stairs. Marble effigy

of Sir Thos. Heigham, Kt., actively engaged in the Irish Rebellion, *ob.* 1630. Brasses: Effigies of civilian in gown, and two wives in Paris head-dresses, ruffs, and brocaded petticoats, 3 coloured shields, groups of 9 children, Thomas Burrough, 1597, and Elizabeth and Bridgett, his wives; inscription to George, son of Sir George Somerset, *c.* 1500. Restored 1886. (Registers, 1559.) Formerly chapel of St. Mary here once belonging to the Hastings and Grey families; no traces now exist.

Withersfield (St. Mary).—A large church, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with turret at S.E. angle (5 bells). Chancel rebuilt, *c.* 1830, and S. aisle added. Chancel arch and rood-screen Perp.; the latter towards the W. has been repainted and gilded; carved work richer in detail on the E. face. The rood above was destroyed by the iconoclast Dowsing in 1643, when he also broke 60 stained windows. S. chapel early Dec., but modernised. N. aisle built by Robert Wyburgh, *c.* 1480 (see brasses); nave roof good, also some carved benches with fine poppies, two representing St. Michael weighing Souls, and St. George and the Dragon. A de Vere mullet is to be seen on the roof of the N. aisle. Font, an octagon, with shields of arms on 5 panels, and geometrical tracery on the others. Pulpit,

Jacobean. Note the iron handle on the porch door; and some old stained glass. Brasses: Shield and inscription to Joan Bury, 1579, aged 86. She was *claris parentibus ortæ*, wife of Laurence Argall, and married for over 18 years; inscription to Robert Wyburgh, *et b'nfactor' suor' qi. ista. ylam fieri fecer't, c.* 1480 (in N. aisle). A brass with inscription and 4 verses to Robert Cocke, gen., 1557, has been lost (see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 151). Restored 1827. (Registers, 1558.)

Wixoe (St. Leonard).—A small building, with quasi-chancel, nave, S. porch, modern vestry, and low W. wooden bellcote (1 bell). S. porch modern, but the inner doorway Norm., enriched with the chevron moulding; the walls are also partly of this date; the rest of the fabric Dec. and Perp. Old font, once built into the N. doorway, now stands at the W. end. Fittings modern. Tablets to the Berkeley and Payne families. Near S. doorway is an old stone with an early cross carved on it. Restored 1898. (Registers, 1674.)

Wratting, Great (St. Mary).—A small church, built of flint, with freestone dressings, consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). Chancel, E.E. with Perp. windows. Nave windows Dec. Porch and tower Perp. On the S. side of the chancel are E.E. piscina and sedilia, and,

under the E. window, two aumbries. Part of the rood-screen remains, and a good oak lectern. Font, plain Dec. Some old seats with the linen pattern in nave. Restored 1887. (Registers, 1593.)

Wratting, Little (St. Mary).—A small building, originally Norm., consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and small wooden turret at W. end (1 bell). E. window Dec., and a piscina, with crocketed canopy, of this date, is in the S. wall of the chancel. Part of the N. jamb of a projecting Perp. chancel arch has been built eastward of the Norm. arch. Font, a plain octagon, built into N. wall. Part of screen, and a few good seats remain. S. doorway of nave (Norm.) has some original ironwork. Restored 1895. (Registers, 1555.)

THE DEANERY OF FORDHAM

Exning (St. Martin).—A cruciform church, consisting of chancel, transepts, nave, aisles, S. porch (with upper chamber), and embattled W. tower of 3 stages (5 bells). Chancel, E.E., with large late Perp. E. window, and side lancets ; rest of fabric Dec. Nave piers octagonal, with moulded caps. Windows good, many with net tracery. Chancel arch dies into the walls without piers. In S. wall of chancel is a double Dec. piscina ; on the floor an E.E. cross of Purbeck marble. There are two Perp. table-tombs in the chancel, one to an ecclesiastic (brass reaved), and inscriptions gone. Rood-loft staircase in internal turret at N.E. corner of nave. Font, octagonal, with panelled bowl. A few old benches, carved with the linen pattern, remain in the nave. (Registers, 1558.) The reputed birthplace of St. Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and founder of the convent at Ely in 673, afterwards abbess ; died 679.

Landwade (St. Nicholas).—Formerly in Suffolk. Annexed to Exning. Private chapel of

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the Cottons ; contains many monuments to that family, and erected by them in 1445.

Newmarket (St. Mary).—Chancel, clere-storied nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with shingled spire (5 bells). The fabric is mostly Perp. On the S. side of the chancel is an E.E. piscina, discovered in 1856, and found to enclose a purse containing 3 Nuremberg jettons. Many of the original windows have been modernised. A fragment of the old woodwork of the pews bore the date 1494. Clerestory windows also renewed. Font, Perp.; an octagon, with panelled bowl. Restored and enlarged 1856; restored 1887. (Registers, 1638.)

The remainder of the churches in this deanery are in the county of Cambridge.

THE DEANERY OF HADLEIGH

Aldham (St. Mary).—A small church, consisting of chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower (1 bell). The tower is the earliest part of the building, lower part Norm.; rest of fabric erected about 1350. E. end modern. A small piscina is in the usual place in the chancel. Oak lectern ancient, and some well-carved 15th cent. benches with carved poppy-heads remain. Restored 1889. (Registers, 1666.)

Bildeston (St. Mary).—A large and fine structure of flint, with freestone dressings, comprising chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, with upper chamber, and W. tower (6 bells). Chiefly Perp., but the chancel, E. end of aisles, and lower part of the tower are Dec. Plain priest's doorway S. side of the chancel, and modern sedilia, and choir stalls. S. porch excellent, with upper storey, once lined with iron; buttresses panelled in lower stages, upper parts with canopied niches; arch in square head, with niche above, and floriated cornice and battlement; other buttresses to

church have good flush-work. S. door well panelled, and three niches are placed over W. door. S. chapel now used as a vestry. Font, an octagon, with panelled bowl. Brass with effigy of lady in hat and brocaded petticoat, groups of 6 children, and inscription (male effigy and shields lost) to William Wade, 1599, "one of the Heigh Constables of this Hundred," and wife Alice (Boggis). Restored 1879, 1883, 1886, and 1899. (Registers, 1558.)

Boxford (St. Mary).—A large flint fabric, comprising chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower, with modern lantern spire (8 bells). A fine church, mostly Perp. Nave piers well proportioned, with moulded caps. Clerestory has a 2-light in each bay. N. porch, a fine specimen of Dec. woodwork, in 2 bays, with open sides having good tracery; front well panelled; ceiling groined, with ribs resting on clustered shafts. S. door has rich Perp. panelling; porch in 2 bays; in the jambs of each arch are image niches, with pedestals and shields; the outer and inner archways are similarly enriched; over former fine spandrels and series of niches; all front richly panelled, and surmounted by a battlement, partially pierced. E. window a 5-light, with a cross in centre; W. window of 3 lights, flanked by niches. Traces of mural paintings: Edward the Confessor, a kneeling



BOXFORD CHURCH, S.

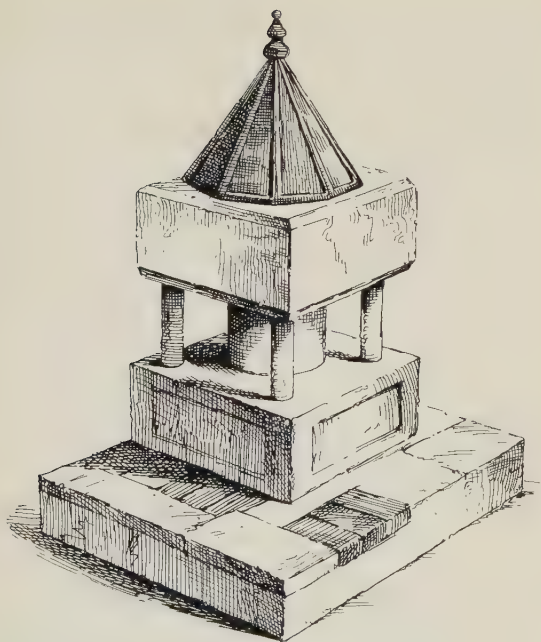
figure, &c. Bowl of font modern, but the panelled shaft is ancient; folding cupboard cover, c. 1600. Modern vestry at E. end of N. aisle. Brasses: Child in cot and inscription to David, son of Joseph Birde, rector, 1606, aged 22 weeks; 4 shields and inscription to Wm. Doggett, 1610, aged 53, "Marchant adve'turer, citizen and mercer of London and free of the East India Company," and wife Avis, d. of Thos. Lappadge, married 19 years and had 12 children; inscription to Frances, wife of Wm. Birde, 1598; others to Wm. Birde, "sometyme Pastor of this Church" (40 years), 1599; "Master Richard Brond," 1610; John Brond, 1610, aged 76, he had 2 wives and left "by either divers children"; Robert, son of Joseph Bird, rector, 1612; Edward Allston, 1617; and James Cannte, 1633, aged 60. Restored 1886. (Registers, 1557.)

Chellesworth, or Chelsworth (All Saints).—Chancel, clerestoried nave of 3 bays, aisles, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). Mostly Dec., but later additions. Windows generally Perp., except that at E. end of chancel, which is a Dec. 3-light. S. doorway has rich canopy, with crockets and finials on either side with statues; door richly panelled. Font, Dec., octagonal, with trefoiled bowl, and crocketed angular canopies. Over chancel arch is a "Doom," restored, and over the W. arch,

St. George and the Dragon, and Ahab coveting the Vineyard of Naboth, 15th cent.; the S. aisle also had St. Christopher, and other fragments, all found in 1849. Some old stained glass remains in the windows. There is a fine Dec. canopy in the N. aisle, tomb removed, probably part of the monument to John de St. Philiberto, *c.* 1330; it is triangular, flanked by buttresses, ending in pinnacles, and rich in diaper work. The tomb was so deeply recessed that a projection is made outside the aisle; this has a ball-flower cornice and octagonal turrets. Near it is a small piscina, and there is another in the chancel wall. Restored 1850. (Registers, 1559.)

Elmsett (St. Peter).—This church consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with pinnacles (2 bells). Fabric mostly Dec., with Perp. windows inserted. E. window, Dec., 3-lights, with fine flowing tracery. S. wall of chancel has plain sedilia. Font square, on five circular shafts, one central and one at each angle, possibly 12th cent. On N. side of chancel is a kneeling effigy of Edward Sherland, 1609. Restored 1900. (Registers, 1684.)

Groton (St. Bartholomew).—Chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). Mostly Perp., except lower part of tower, which is E.E.; the E. window is a Dec. 4-light, filled with modern stained glass. Upper



FONT IN ELMSETT CHURCH

part of tower and battlement Perp. Font modern. Brass inscription to Adam Winthrop, "lorde and patron of Groton," *ob.* 1562 (this was restored to the church by a descendant in America). John Winthrop, born here, was the first Governor of New England. This parish formerly belonged to the Abbots of Bury. Restored 1882. (Registers, 1560.)

Hadleigh (St. Mary).—One of the largest churches in Suffolk, 162 feet long and 73 feet wide, consisting of chancel, with chapels and vestry, clerestory, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. embattled tower, with extremely fine wooden spire, cased with lead, 135 feet high (8 bells). The aisles run the whole length of the building. The tower is the earliest portion, being of the E.E. period at the base, but W. doorway and upper stages Dec. ; rest of the fabric Dec., with Perp. windows inserted. Formerly 2 S. porches, one of which is said to have been built for the Mayor and Aldermen to enter the church, but probably used by the Guilds. Lofty chancel arch ; chancel separated from aisles by 2 arches each side ; labels over the latter with figures of angels playing musical instruments. Chancel roof finely panelled, but later than the nave ; the bosses and supports curiously carved. E. window of 7 lights, composed of 2 tiers. Priest's doorway. At E. end of S. aisle is a chapel, with piscina and shelf, and 3 squints

or hagioscopes in the N. wall. Roof of N. aisle has good corbels, carved with angels. Rood-loft stairs in the S. pier of the chancel. Vestry roof vaulted, with good carved bosses; room above, once used by the Mass-priest; it contains some old Hadleigh corporation chests. At ends of aisles are parclose screens. Pulpit Jacobean. Font, early Dec., octagonal, with band of angels round base of bowl, plain panels on bowl with crocketed heads; there is also the well-known Greek inscription in St. Sophia, Constantinople:¹ "ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ" (Cleanse your sin not your face only), the letters of which read the same backwards as forwards. The walls were covered with inscriptions in the early part of last century. The windows, which were filled with stained glass early in the 17th cent., were mostly broken by Dowsing in 1634; some fragments remain, and are inserted in a window near the vestry. A Purbeck marble tomb stands in the N. aisle with an open arch turned over it, formerly having figures and scrolls, but all mutilated, said to be to Archdeacon Pykenham, who built the rectory tower at S.W. end, c. 1480 (he

¹ Not dedicated to a saint called Sophia, but to the "Logos," or Second Person in the Trinity, called *Hagia Sophia*, i.e. Sacred Wisdom. It was built by Justinian, c. 540, on the site of a church erected by Constantine the Great in 326. Transformed into a mosque after the capture of the city by the Turks in 1453.



ST. MARY'S, HADLEIGH, N.

is supposed to have been buried at Stoke-by-Clare). A table-tomb in the S. aisle is deeply recessed, with ogee arch ; there is also another Dec. arch to the E. of this, probably the site of a private altar. Brasses : Effigy of lady in hat, verses, and inscription on arch over head, to Anne (Alabaster), wife of John Still (Rector of Hadleigh), Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1593 ; effigy of civilian, kneeling under arch, &c., John Alabaster, clothier, 1637, twice Mayor ; three-quarter effigies, holding hands, man in ruff and wife in hat and ruff, &c., Richard Glanfield and wife Elizabeth, both died 1637 ; (palimpsest) inscription, 20 verses, to Rowland Taillor, D.C.L., parson of Hadleigh, martyr, 1555 (engraved, *c.* 1560), on the reverse : head and shoulders of civilian, part of Flemish brass, *c.* 1500 ; inscription, 6 verses, Thos. Parkins, clothier, 1577 ; shield, mantling, &c., to Wm. Foorth, 1599, and Dorothy (Harvey), his wife, 1581 ; inscription to Nicholas Strutt, clothier, 1601, "whom God in his time had blest with a wife and children nyne" ; inscription to Alice, wife of Thos. Moswell, 1605 ; inscription to Bridget (Rolfe), wife of Richard Champeneis, 1617, and son Thomas ; and inscription to Edward Alston, 1628. A brass with effigies of civilian in ruff, under an arch, and inscription to Thos. Alabaster, 1592, has been lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32483, fo. 62. Clock bell

hangs outside the spire. Restored 1854 and 1870. (Registers, 1557.) The co-Deanery of Bocking, Essex, is usually held together with the living of Hadleigh.

Kersey (St. Mary).—The church stands on a hill, and is composed of chancel, nave, N. aisle, N. and S. porches, and lofty W. tower (6 bells). During the first half of the 14th cent. the old N. wall of nave was removed and an arcade inserted, with the intention of building a new church, but, owing to the Black Death of 1348/9, it was never completed, and unfinished tool marks are still visible throughout the arcade. Nave arches have foliage in label moulding, and bear traces of colour. E. window modern; chancel rebuilt 1862. Rest of church Dec.; tower and porches early Perp.; the latter in 2 bays. The S. porch is said to have been built by a fishwoman, and a curious carving of her remains. Windows have good tracery, and the buttresses excellent niches and pinnacles. Part of the rood-screen bears figures of kings and ecclesiastics. Late Perp. sedilia and piscina. Font, Dec., octagonal, with angels and tracery in the panels of the bowl. Memorials to the Sampson family. Restored 1862 and 1887. (Registers, 1542.) There are remains of an Austin Priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony, which was founded by Thomas de Burgh, about 1218, as a free chapel,

and afterwards converted into a priory by his widow. This village gave name to the fabrics known as kerseys, first manufactured here.

Layham (St. Andrew).—Chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, modern S. porch, and W. tower of brick (1 bell). A plain Dec. fabric, with modern E. window, and others restored. Roof and fittings also modern. Nothing of interest in the building. Restored 1861 and 1886. (Registers, 1538.)

Lindsey (St. Peter).—A Dec. church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, and modern bell-cot (1 bell). The tower was removed in 1836, having partially fallen down, when three of the bells were sold. E. and W. windows modern, rest mostly Dec. Church once belonged to Kersey Priory. Font, E.E., square bowl with slightly sunk panels, standing on circular shafts. (Registers, 1558.)

Naughton (St. Mary).—The church is in the Dec. style, and consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower without buttresses (1 bell). Chancel windows rather early, and a few others with good tracery. Floor of chancel paved with encaustic tiles. Gallery and old benches have been removed. Font, late Norm., with intersecting arches on the bowl. Restored 1893 and 1906. (Registers, 1561.)

Nayland (St. James).—A large, interesting structure, comprising chancel, with N. vestry,

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clerestoried nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and modern W. embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles (6 bells). The E. end of the church appears to be Dec. and the rest of the fabric Perp. E. window, a good 5-light Dec.; a buttress at the E. end of the N. aisle is of the same period. S. porch rebuilt 1883; originally erected by a clothier, named Abel, whose tomb is in the S. wall, with a rebus of his name—A on a bell; it still retains some rich vaulting. Clerestory runs the whole length of the church, double 2-lights in each bay. Windows of the nave, mostly 3-lights, Perp. Whole church embattled. Rood-loft stairs on south side of chancel arch. A piscina remains in S. aisle, on the roof of the latter are emblems of the Sacraments. Pulpit and font modern. Inner doorway of N. porch is a good specimen of 15th cent. woodwork. On the priest's door is carved the name "John Founm." Parts of the old rood-screen were to be seen a few years ago at the W. end of the nave. Over the communion table is a fine painting by Constable, "The Last Supper," presented by him to the church. Brasses: Upper half of lady in butterfly head-dress, holding a book, and parts of a double canopy (effigy of a man in civilian dress, &c., gone), John Hacche and wife (Hamond), *c.* 1485; effigies of civilian in fur-lined gown and wife in pedimental head-dress, *c.* 1500, double canopy,

shield, and part of inscription, "of our Lord God MV^c and the . . ." (3 shields gone); effigies of civilian and wife in pedimental head-dress, inscription, shield, merchant's mark, probably Richard Davy, 1514, and wife Joan, 1516; part of double canopy, *c.* 1440 (effigies of man and wife, shields, &c., lost); and marginal inscription (effigies of man and woman lost), ". . . Sekyn, 1475, and wife Joan." Under the organ are parts of a broken brass, "France Regina," possibly relating to the Duchess of Suffolk. Others lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32483, fo. 179/81. Restored 1872 and 1883. (Registers, 1558.)

Nedging (St. Mary).—A small Dec. building, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (2 bells). The S. doorway is Norm. Windows in S. wall good Dec., with fine tracery. A few old carved benches, with poppies, remain. King-post roof to nave. Font, a plain octagon. Restored 1900. (Registers, 1558.)

Polstead (St. Mary).—This church stands in Polstead Park, in the valley of the river Box, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and W. tower with stone spire (6 bells). Piers of nave Norm., with good banded shafts and capitals; arches plain. Tower arch Norm., but the windows are Dec. and Perp. insertions. Aisles Dec., with good windows, mostly restored. E. window Perp. N. door

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has some fine panelling. Monuments to the families of Brand, Cooke, and Vincent ; curious little coloured mural tablet over pulpit. Brasses : Effigy of ecclesiastic in eucharistic vestments (inscription lost), *c.* 1440 ; effigies of civilian in tunic, with rosary, and wife in veil head-dress, group of 4 sons (inscription lost), *c.* 1490. Restored 1881. (Registers, 1538.) Near the church is an old tree, called "The Gospel Oak," about 30 feet in circumference at 5 feet from the ground ; trunk much decayed.

Semer (All Saints).—Chancel, nave, vestry, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). Chancel rebuilt, vestry and new pulpit erected in 1873. New seats and chancel screen added, and S. porch rebuilt in 1899. Nave and tower are the only remains of the old fabric, which was Perp. Font, E.E., with square bowl. (Registers, 1538.)

Stoke-by-Nayland (St. Mary).—This fine Perp. church (168 feet long) is one of the most prominent in the county, not only from its situation—on the summit of a hill—but from its tower (one of the finest in Suffolk), which rises to a height of 120 feet. It consists of chancel with chapels and N. vestry, lofty nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. embattled tower with pinnacles (6 bells). There is a rich W. doorway, with crocketed ogee canopy ; on either side of the label are the arms of Tendring and

Howard ; the pinnacles are terminated by animals. Over this is a window of 8 lights, above this one of 4, and in the belfry stage a 3-light ; parapet panelled ; immediately below the upper moulding of the base is a cusped panelling with shields. The chancel is finely proportioned, and enclosed by a good wooden screen ; piscina with ogee crocketed moulding in S. wall. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a small early 14th cent. chapel, containing piscina, built by John de Peytone. N. porch is a good specimen of moulded brick and stone work ; S. porch has groined roof and room above. S. door fine specimen of woodwork, with many small image niches. Very fine 15th cent. font, with panelled bowl, shields and angels below ; on the front step is the Yorkist badge : the *rose en soleil*. Formerly several mural paintings : over chancel arch a "Doom," on wall of N. aisle Sts. Ursula and Lucy, and in St. Edmund's Chapel two other paintings. Clerestory windows, double 2-lights (square headed) in each bay ; carved string-course below. Several modern stained windows. Monuments to the families of Peyton, Waldegrave, Umfreville, and Rowley ; one bears the effigy of Lady Anna Windsor ; there is a good monument to Sir Francis Mannock, and another is in memory of the wife of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at the battle of Bosworth Field. Brasses : Effigy of lady in reticulated head-dress,

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sideless cote-hardie, and mantle (inscription lost), c. 1400, probably Katherine, wife of Sir Thomas Clopton, and afterwards of Sir William Tendring, 1402 (see Cotman's *Brasses*, pl. iv.); effigy of man in armour of camail period, with jupon, bareheaded, head resting on a helmet, with crest, lion at feet (inscription lost), Sir Wm. Tendring, 1408 (Cotman, pl. viii.); pediments of a double canopy (effigies of man in armour and wife lost), c. 1425, possibly Sir John Howard, 1426, and wife Alice (Tendring); effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress and heraldic mantle, 1 shield (inscription and 3 shields lost), the Lady Katharine, wife of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and mother of Thomas Howard, 1452 (Cotman, pl. xxiv.); effigy of lady in calash and gown with lace collar and ruffs, shield, &c., to Dorothy (Sanders), wife of Sir Francis Mannock, Bt., 1632 (Cotman, pl. xlv.); and 2 shields and 2 groups of children, inscription and Latin verses (effigies of civilian and 2 wives and 2 shields lost), to Francis Mannock, 1590, aged 68; had 10 children. Brass inscription to William, eldest son of Francis Mannock, 1616, aged 60, lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32483, fo. 167. (Registers, 1558.)

Whatfield (St. Margaret).—A Dec. church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and low W. tower (3 bells). Nothing of any interest in the building. E. window a 2-light Dec., and

others mostly of same period. Font, a plain octagon, standing on circular shafts. (Registers, 1558.)

Wissington, or Wiston (St. Mary).—A small fabric, comprising chancel with chapel, nave, modern S. porch, and wooden bell-cot on W. gable (3 bells). An early Norm. church, with small single lights in the side walls of the nave and chancel. E. window late Dec. Chancel arch plain. S. doorway with shafts and a richly ornamented tympanum, and on the door some old ironwork; N. doorway plainer, with coloured tympanum. Formerly several mural paintings: on N. wall scenes from life of John the Baptist, a Franciscan monk, &c.; S. wall, Annunciation, Nativity, Adoration of Magi, &c.; S. respond of chancel arch, saint holding a cross, quatrefoils, &c.; W. wall, a "Doom," late 13th cent., and various scrolls about the church, and a consecration cross on the N. wall, all probably 13th cent. Font, a Perp. octagon, with panelled bowl resting on lions. A brass remains, with 2 shields and inscription to John le Gris, "minister of this church for 39 years," *ob.* 1630; he was son of Nicholas le Gris of Brockdish, Norfolk, and married Elizabeth, d. of Robert Lappadge, and had 8 children, and lived together 40 years (placed by his widow). Restored 1853. (Registers, 1538.)

THE DEANERY OF HORNINGS- HEATH, *alias* HORRINGER

Bradfield Combust (All Saints).—A small church, consisting of chancel, modern vestry, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. bell-turret (3 bells). Fabric mostly Dec. in style, with Perp. additions, of the latter period is the E. window ; all others filled with modern stained glass. Nave has been shortened at the W. end. Nave piers octagonal, with moulded caps. On the N. wall of the nave are paintings of St. George, St. Christopher, and an angel, *c.* 1400. A pretty double piscina is in the S. wall of the chancel. Font, Norm., with square bowl, standing on a circular shaft. Tablets to the families of Edwards, Enraght, and Young. Restored 1869. (Registers, 1538.) This village derived its suffix from a grange here belonging to the Abbot of Bury having been burnt in 1327, during the struggle between the monks and townsmen of Bury St. Edmunds.

Bradfield St. Clare.—A small, uninteresting fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). The church

was originally built in the E.E. period, but subsequently so much restored and altered that nothing but Perp. work is left, excepting the walls, which are partly original. Last restoration 1874. (Registers, 1538.)

Bradfield St. George.—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). A church of mixed styles. Chancel, E.E., with Perp. insertions. Nave, *temp.* Richard II. Aisle, tower, and porch, good Perp. The S. doorway is richly ornamented. Nave separated from the aisle by three arches. Tower erected by John Bacon, as stated on a mutilated inscription on the flintwork. Good W. doorway and angle buttresses. A few old carved bench-ends remain. (Registers, 1555.)

Brockley (St. Andrew).—A small fabric, principally Dec., comprising chancel, nave, wooden S. porch, and W. tower (3 bells). Tower, late Perp., with good panelling. The W. end of the chancel is spanned by 2 arches, about 9 feet apart, both having double splays; the W. one has octagonal shafts, with moulded caps and bases. In S. wall of nave is an ogeed arch, cinquefoiled, with the label terminating in a finial; tomb gone. Part of the rood-screen remains, and an old chest. Font, an octagon, with plain bowl, supported by a central and angle shafts. Monuments to the Sprigge family. Restored 1899. (Registers, 1560.)

Chedburgh (All Saints).—Another small building, with chancel, nave, S. porch, N.W. tower, and spire of brick, erected 1842. Chancel and S. vestry modern; the former retains a 3-light Dec. window, of which date is most of the nave. A small circular window, quatre-foiled, is in the W. gable. Porch open timber-work. N. porch removed to erect the tower. (Registers, 1538.)

Chevington (All Saints).—A fair-sized church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with crocketed pinnacles (5 bells). Originally built in latter half of 12th cent., the doorways and porch being of that period. Chancel, E.E., but shortened in 1697. Tower, 15th cent. In 1838, during the reparation of the church, a stone coffin containing the remains of an ecclesiastic of 13th cent. was discovered. The “dog-tooth” ornament appears on the beams of the roof. A good early 13th cent. chest remains. A brass shield, formerly in this church, but now in private possession, bears the arms of Heigham, with an annulet for difference, for Thomas Heigham. Restored 1838 and 1889. (Registers, 1559.) The Abbots of Bury had a country seat here.

Hargrave (St. Edmund).—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, porch, and W. tower (3 bells). Church mostly Norm. Chancel early 13th cent. Tower of brick, late Perp., as are most of the windows,

except that at the E. end, which is a good triplet ; those in the sides are double lancets. Doorways plain, late Norm. On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia and a double piscina, E.E. Font, late Perp., an octagon. The rood-screen, late Perp., bears paintings of a dragon, fox, goose, fishes, unicorn, as well as figures of saints. Restored 1868 and 1908. (Registers, 1710.)

Hawstead (All Saints).—An interesting building, consisting of chancel, N. vestry, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). Church mostly rebuilt in 15th cent., but the chancel and arch are E.E.; there are some blocked-up lancet windows; the doorways Norm. E. window 5-lights, and a "low-side" with shutter. The tower was rebuilt by Sir Robert Drury, *temp.* Henry VII. The N. doorway is ornamented with a single zigzag, and the S. with a double one. The nave walls for about 2 feet from the ground are of freestone, and project in the form of a buttress. Nave roof, high-pitched. A 13th cent. piscina is to be seen in the N. aisle. Parts of the rood-screen remain, with a sanctus-bell on the cornice, S. side. In the wall of the chancel, under an arched recess, is the cross-legged recumbent effigy of Eustace Fitz-Eustace, carved in stone, who died in 1271; also one to Sir William Drury, killed in a duel in France in 1589, and the effigy of Elizabeth Drury, 1610,

aged 16. The arms of Roger Drury, once on his tomb, are now affixed to the seats in the nave; the pulpit also bears the Drury arms. The font is composed of 2 square blocks, and bears traces of the original iron fastenings. The lectern is Perp. In the tower is a fine old chest. Brasses: Effigy of a boy, *c.* 1500; effigy of a girl with long hair, *c.* 1530; effigy of a lady in pedimental head-dress, rosary, 4 shields, &c. (inscription lost), *c.* 1530, probably Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Drury and wife of Giles Allington; effigies of a man in armour, head on helmet, eyes closed, 2 wives in French hoods, one with eyes closed, shield, &c., groups of 13 daughters, inscription and verses (group of children and shields lost), to Sir William Drury and his 2 wives, Joan (St. Maur) and Elizabeth (Sothill), these are on an altar tomb, at the S.E. end of nave; shields, Drury impalements, from the brass of Roger Drury, 1495—he had 3 wives: (1) Agnes; (2) Felice (Dunstone); (3) Anne (Hanningfield); shield (inscription, &c., gone), Joan Drury, 1517, d. of Sir Wm. St. Maur and wife of Sir Wm. Drury. Restored 1858 and 1887. (Registers, 1558.)

Horningsheath, alias Horringer (St. Leonard).—A neat little church, consisting of chancel with chapel, nave, aisle (built 1845), S. porch, and W. tower with pinnacles (6 bells). Chiefly Perp., but chancel retains traces of Dec. work, all much

restored. Tower 15th cent., upper part rebuilt of brick in 1703. In the chapel is a curious early Perp. window. Flowing tracery in principal window of aisle. N. doorway pointed. Porch, good Perp., with niches in the buttresses. Crocketed pinnacles at the E. end of the chancel. Near the altar is a stone to Sir Richard Gipps, knighted by Charles II. Brass inscription to Mary Lucas, 1618, eldest d. of Wm. Lucas of "Horscroft in Horninger," Esq. Restored 1818, 1867, and 1883. (Registers, 1558; transcripts from 1588 to 1850, printed by Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, 1900.)

Ickworth (St. Mary).—This church stands in the extensive park (11 miles in circumference) belonging to the Marquess of Bristol. It consists of chancel, nave, N. porch, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles (1 bell); under the latter is also an entrance. The chancel and nave are the only old portions; the former is E.E. with a triple lancet in the E. end, having circular light above; and the latter early Dec., with a rich double piscina in the angle of a 3-light window on the N. side. Several memorial stones to the Hervey family. (Registers, 1566; transcripts from 1566 to 1890, printed by Rev. S. H. A. Hervey in 1894.) During the recent restoration a mural painting was discovered on the E. chancel wall, S. of the E. window; it represents the Archangel Gabriel,

under a canopy, his right hand raised, and in his left is a scroll.

Nowton (St. Peter).—Chancel, vestry, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). All rebuilt in the Norm. style, except tower and parts of the chancel, which are Dec. Doorways good; that on N. side late Norm., having a projection from the wall. There is some Flemish glass in the windows. Enlarged and reseated, 1843, and chancel restored in 1876. (Registers, 1559.)

Rede (All Saints).—A small building (49 feet by 18 feet), consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles (3 bells). An early Dec. church, but much modernised. Chancel arch cut away and roof lowered; E. window a 2-light. S. porch 15th cent., with niche above entrance. Over the tower arch is a trefoil light; tower, 7 feet square. Font, a plain octagon. Piscina on S. side of chancel. Jacobean pulpit remains, also a few old carved benches. Restored 1850 and 1874. (Registers, 1538.)

Rushbrooke (St. Nicholas).—A building of peculiar construction, comprising chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). The S. aisle is divided into three parts, and is separated off from the nave; the seats in the latter are fixed facing one another. With the exception of the Dec. tower,

with Perp. windows, the church seems to have been rebuilt, or extensively repaired, late in the 16th cent., when graduated gables were placed on the building. The purlins of the chancel roof are well carved. In the chapel of the aisle are monuments to the Jermyn family, one of whom, Robert Jermyn, entertained Queen Elizabeth here on two occasions ; and there are also others in the S. aisle to the Rushbrookes, and tablets to the families of Davers and Moyle. Two brass shields and inscription in the chancel to Thomas Badby of Bury, 1583, "one of the Quenes Maties. Receyvers," son and heir of William Badby of Layer Marney, Essex, gen. Restored of late years. (Registers, 1567 ; transcripts from 1567 to 1850, printed by Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, 1903.)

Stanningfield (St. Nicholas).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and the lower stage of W. tower. Walls of nave partly Norm. N. doorway has four-leaved flowers in the jambs and arch, and the ball-flower on the drip moulding ; S. doorway with shafts and chevron ornamentation in the arch, and a horseshoe on a glazed tile. E. window 3-lights, with good tracery ; windows in S. wall 2-lights, with beautiful Dec. tracery in the heads. Chancel rebuilt by Rokewodes in 14th cent. ; to one of this family, Thomas Rokewode, is a canopied table-tomb, with panelled side, containing shields, against the

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N. wall of the chancel. Font, Dec., with arms of Bury Abbey and Rokewode family on the bowl. The rood-screen is late 14th cent. Over the chancel arch was a painted "Doom," and traces of colour on the mouldings of the arch; close to this arch is a remarkable squint. (Registers, 1561.)

Whelnetham, Great (St. Thomas à Becket).—A small structure of flint and stone, comprising chancel, modern N. vestry, transept, nave, and porch (Perp.), and a modern turret with cupola (1 bell). Little of interest remains in this church. E. window 4-lights, Perp.; Dec. ones in side walls, and above these single lights, with trefoiled heads. The font is an octagon, with panelled bowl and shaft. (Registers, 1561; see *Suffolk Green Books*, No. 20.)

Whelnetham, Little (St. Mary Magdalene).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). Originally a Norm. church stood on the site, the foundations of a semi-circular apse can still be traced. The present erection is in mixed styles. Chancel, Dec., with restored windows. Nave, late Perp. Tower, E.E., with a Dec. 2-light W. window. The font is octagonal, with panelled bowl and shaft; on the former are the emblems of the Evangelists. Sexfoil light over the chancel arch. Roof, late Perp., has good hammer-beams, the spandrels over them and the collars are devoid of tracery.

The carved heads and leaves, which stop the mouldings of the cornice against the intermediate trusses, appear to be the ends of the wall-beams, which are split so as to admit the curved braces passing between. Restored 1880. (Registers, 1557.) Here was once a House of Crutched Friars, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, which before 1273 was a cell to the principal House of that Order, near the Tower of London.

Whepstead (St. Petronilla).—A moderate-sized church (about 71 feet by 22 feet), with chancel, nave, S. porch (modern), and W. tower (5 bells). Spire blown down in 1658. Chancel and nave, E.E. Tower, Perp. The chancel arch has a slender pillar at each angle, rather earlier than the rest of the building; E. window 3-lights; the W. window has a niche above, and one on either side, *c.* 1480; upper stage has been lowered and rebuilt; on the buttresses are the initials "W.H." and the date "1582," the year of reparation. Remains of Perp. rood-screen. (Registers, 1540.)

THE DEANERY OF LAVENHAM

Acton (All Saints).—A church chiefly remarkable for its brasses ; it consists of chancel, nave of 3 bays, aisles running the whole length of the chancel and nave—that on the S. side extended in brick beyond the E. end to form a mortuary chapel—transept, and S. porch. The Dec. tower, being unsafe, was taken down in 1885 (5 bells). The fabric contains work of the Dec. and Perp. periods, but has been much modernised. There is a piscina in the chancel, close to the fine arch opening to the de Bures chapel, and between the chancel and the N. aisle is a rich early Perp. monumental canopied arch, doubly feathered, but the brass is gone. Brasses: Effigy of a man in armour, chain mail, cross-legged, and shield on left arm, bearing Ermine, on a chief dancettée three lions rampant, feet rest on lion (marginal inscription lost), Sir Robert de Bures, 1302. This is the third oldest in the whole country, but takes precedence on account of its preservation ; it is probably the finest military brass extant. Effigy of a lady in widow's dress, veil head-dress,



BRASS OF SIR ROBERT DE BURES (1302)
IN ACTON CHURCH

barbe kirtle, and mantle, parts of triple canopy and 2 shields (inscription and 2 shields lost), Alyce, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Bures and widow of Sir Edmund Bryan, *c.* 1435; effigy of a man in armour, head on helmet, sword and shield (shield and inscription lost), Henry Bures, 1528; effigies of civilian in long gown and wife with brocaded petticoat, inscription, text, group of 5 sons (group of 5 daughters lost), Edmund Daniel, 1569, and wife Margaret, 1589; effigy of civilian in long gown, and inscription to John Daniel, *c.* 1590. Restored 1886. (Registers, 1564.)

Brent Eleigh (St. Mary).—A small fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. aisle, S. porch, modern vestry, and W. tower (3 bells). Church mostly Dec. Nave piers octagonal, with moulded caps. S. doorway well panelled. Several mural tablets in chancel. Font, a plain octagon, with slightly sunk panels on the bowl. Some windows are late in style. The old pews remain in the nave. There is a church library, the gift of Dr. Colman in 1700. (Registers, 1580.)

Brettenham (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave, and embattled tower on S. side, the lower part forming a porch (3 bells). Chancel Perp.; rest of fabric Dec. E. window 4-lights; W. window 3-lights; others mostly of 2 lights, with good tracery; in one is some good 15th cent. stained

glass. On the S. side of chancel are sedilia and a fine angle piscina, with ogee arch, bearing the arms of the Earls of Buckingham and Stafford, once patrons. A piscina also remains in the nave, and a mutilated stoup in the porch. Font, a Dec. octagon, with trefoils, under canopies, on the bowl, and a carved oak cover. A brass has an inscription, 2 Latin verses and 2 English, to Thomas, eldest son of George Weniffe, and Mary his wife, "a gentle and modest young man," 1611. Restored 1886. (Registers, 1584.)

Cockfield (St. Peter).—This fabric comprises chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). Mostly Dec. with Perp. additions, much restored. The Puritan soldiers destroyed much of the woodwork and tracery of the windows. In the S. wall of the chancel is a small canopied piscina, also sedilia; and in the S.E. corner of the wall, near the pulpit, is an aumbry. Nave piers octagonal, with moulded caps. S. aisle and porch late Perp., with 3-light windows, and a battlement richly panelled; the buttresses have good niches. Tower Perp., with good 2-lights in the upper stage. Font, a plain octagon. Pulpit Jacobean. Against the N. wall of the chancel is a fine Dec. table-tomb, with canopy in 3 bays, divided by buttresses, which terminate in pinnacles. Several monuments

to members of the Harvey family. Restored 1879. (Registers, 1561.)

Hitcham (All Saints).—A fine structure of flint and freestone dressings, consisting of chancel, nave of 5 bays, clerestory, aisles, S. porch, and an embattled W. tower (6 bells). Chancel and nave Dec. Tower Perp. Most of the windows are of the latter period. S. doors of nave and chancel richly panelled, fine porch; N. doorway Dec.; W. doorway Perp., with niches on either side. Clerestory lights are quatrefoils in circles. Nave roof, a rich double hammer-beam; those of the aisles have fine bosses at the intersection of the ribs. *Piscinæ* in S. chancel wall and aisles; the former with crocketed canopy. Some old carved benches with good poppy-heads remain. Lower part of rood-screen has figures of saints and cherubim bearing emblems of the Passion. Mural tablets to Sir George Waldegrave and Professor Henslow, the distinguished botanist. Several brasses lost. Restored 1878. (Registers, 1575.)

Kettlebaston (St. Mary).—A plain building, with chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, modern S. porch, and W. embattled tower with modern spirelet (3 bells). With the exception of the S. doorway, which is Trans.-Norm., with shafts and a pointed arch, the whole fabric is of Dec. date, with a few Perp. windows inserted. E.

window a Dec. 3-light. There is a niche in the S.E. corner of the church, a piscina, with triple canopied sedilia, close by, in S. wall of chancel, and opposite an arched recess for Easter Sepulchre. Rood-loft stairs on N. side of chancel arch. Font Norm., with square bowl, on circular shafts. Tablet to Lady Jermy, 1649; also a brass inscription, with 8 verses, in chancel, to “. . . the wife of John Prick, pastor,” 1599, aged 80; “they lived together 31 years and 4 months.” Restored 1879. (Registers, 1578.)

Lavenham (Sts. Peter and Paul).—One of the finest Perp. churches in England, erected between 1480 and 1530, by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and a family of clothiers of Lavenham, named Spring, whose arms appear both inside and outside the fabric, also the de Vere mullet. It is, including the tower, nearly 200 feet long and 68 feet wide, and consists of chancel, with N. and S. chapels, nave of 6 bays, lofty clerestory, S. porch, and a magnificent W. tower, 141 feet high (the finest in Suffolk), though still unfinished, containing a splendid peal of 8 bells (the tenor weighs 23 cwt., and is considered one of the best in the country, and certainly the finest ever cast by “Colchester Graye”). There are some remains of Dec. work in the chancel, the sedilia being of that period, also the 5-light E. window. The chapels were

erected about 1530—the N. by Simon Branch and Elizabeth his wife, and the S. by Thomas Spring the younger. The latter has a fine roof, the cornice composed of foliage and shields of arms, and the principals spring from stone shafts, on which are small figures. Each chapel is separated from the church by good traceried oak screens. The nave, 96 feet long, of perfect proportions, is of 6 bays; the pier capitals are adorned with Tudor flowers, and the spandrels of the arches filled with good panelling; a good cornice and band of panelling runs above. The clerestory has two 3-lights in each bay, divided by delicate stone shafts, from which, and from the main shafts, the principals of the roof spring. Tower arch of elegant proportions; the interior of the tower is panelled, and the staircase has a hand-rail cut out of the masonry. Fine modern reredos, with figures of Apostles. There are remains of old painted glass in the E. window of the S. chapel, and under a window is a richly ornamented string. The Dec. rood-screen has four bays on each side of the entrance, but is not so elaborate as the parclose. Rood-staircase at the N.W. corner of the Spring Chapel. Over the porch is a series of six shields representing the alliances of the de Vere family; it has an elaborate stone groined ceiling; in the spandrels of the arch are boars—the

supporters of the de Vere shield—the door ornamented with the linen pattern. The rich carving in the Oxford, or de Vere Chapel, resembles the canopy work in Henry VII.'s Chapel. This chapel seems to have been the private pew of the Oxford family. The font is hexagonal, and has figures round the basin and pedestal. Some old stalls at the W. end have curiously carved misericords, representing a centaur, pelican, &c. All the buttresses have panelling, and the battlements round the church consist of a series of pierced panels, partially filled with a Tudor flower. Under the battlement of the S. chapel is this inscription: “. . . Thome Spring armig. et alicie uxoris . . . capellam fieri fecerunt Anno Dom. milimo ccccc vicessimo quinto.” The W. doorway has flowers in the hollow, and a crocketed ogee canopy; above is a 4-light window. Round the top of the tower are shields with the arms of Spring; base and buttresses well panelled. Against the N. wall of the chancel is a fine monument to Dr. Copinger (rector) and his wife, 1622. These brasses remain: Effigies of a man in armour, 4 sons behind, wife with 6 daughters behind, all in shrouds, rising from tombs, merchant's mark, and inscription (shield and 2 scrolls lost), Thomas Spryng, 1486, “*qui hoc vestibulu' fieri fecit in vita sua*,” with wife Margaret; effigies of civilian with scroll,

wife, 6 children, kneeling, 2 shields and inscription, 12 verses, Allaine Dister, a clothier, 1534 (engraved c. 1570); and effigy of chrysom child and inscription to Clopton, son and heir of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, and his wife Ann, daughter of Sir William Clopton, aged 10 days (1631). Restored 1867. (Registers, 1558.)

Lawshall (All Saints).—A large church, standing very high, consisting of chancel, N. brick vestry, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Mostly Perp. Chancel modern. The piers of the nave arches are richly moulded. Tower lofty, with diagonal buttresses in 4 stages, the lower set-off of each continued as a string; belfry windows 2-lights, with good mouldings and segmental arches. Two very old chests remain in the church, and a little ancient glass. Font, a Perp. octagon, with panelled bowl. Restored 1857. (Registers, 1558.)

Milden (St. Peter).—Chancel, nave, S. porch, vestry, and small W. turret (1 bell). Norm. nave and S. doorway. Chancel and tower Dec. S. doorway has plain jambs and imposts, with the chevron ornament in the arch. A very early window in S. wall deeply splayed. The walls are formed of materials similar to stones gathered from the fields, and are strengthened at the corners by hewn stone of "long-and-short" work. W. doorway Perp., and window above.

88 CHURCHES OF WEST SUFFOLK

Tracery of E. window gone. Piscina, S. side of chancel ; opposite is finely carved tomb, with recumbent effigy of a man in armour, in alabaster, with head resting on four carved volumes, to James Allington, died 1626. Norm. square font, resting on round shaft. The beams of the nave roof are carved. Some 17th cent. pews remain, also a Jacobean pulpit. (Registers, 1558.)

Monks Eleigh (St. Peter).—A large fabric, comprising chancel, modern N. vestry, nave of 4 bays, clerestory, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower and pinnacles (6 bells). Church mostly Perp., but some Dec. work remains. E. window modern ; chancel rebuilt about 1845. Tower Perp., with good flush-work ; W. doorway, in a square head, has flowers in the hollow of jamb and arch, and a small niche on either side. S. door Perp., well panelled. Clerestory 2-lights, with segmental heads. Piscina in N. aisle, marking site of former chapel. Rood-loft stairs at N.E. corner of S. aisle ; squint curiously arranged in the recess ; spandrels at W. end of S. aisle. Pulpit 15th-cent. Font, E.E., with traces of colouring, and later font cover. Ancient poor-box in form of a pillar, dated 1636. Nave roof good, with open tracery in spandrels. Some pewter flagons are preserved. Restored 1867. (Registers, 1557.)

Preston (St. Mary).—This church consists of chancel, nave of 3 bays, clerestory, aisles, fine N. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). Chancel Dec.; tower rebuilt 1868; rest of fabric Perp., with good flush panelling on the N. porch, which contains a table-tomb. E. window 3-lights, Perp., of which period are most of the others in the church. Font Norm., with square bowl, standing on legs, unmounted; it bears interlacing work, and is rather a clumsy copy of Shernborne and Toftrees, Norfolk. Over the chancel arch were paintings of St. George and the Dragon (twice), and the Martyrdom of St. Edmund. A small piscina remains in the chancel, also sedilia; another piscina in S. aisle. Royal arms, *temp.* Elizabeth, hang over N. door, and Decalogue, of same date, over S. door. Brasses: Four shields and inscription, with verses, to Mary Ryece, 1629, wife of Robert Ryece, and daughter of Thos. Appleton; shield with mantling, crest, and motto, also 8 other shields and inscription (modern) to Robert Ryece, patron of this church, 1638. Restored 1868. (Registers, 1628.)

Shimplingthorne, or Shimpling (St. George).—A large fabric, comprising chancel, N. vestry, nave, S. aisle, and porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Mainly late Dec., but Perp. and modern windows have been inserted;

some ancient stained glass remains. Nave piers octagonal, with well-moulded caps. A piscina remains in the S. wall of the chancel and another in the S. aisle. Font, early Perp. Memorials to the families of Poley, Plampin, and others. Restored 1868. (Registers, 1538.)

Thorpe Morieux (St. Mary).—A plain building, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). Tower Perp., rest of church mostly Dec., of which period is the 3-light E. window; other windows have good tracery and stained glass. Porch Dec., of wood, with open tracery at the sides, and good doorway and panelled door. Font, E.E. The floor slopes from the W. door to the chancel. On the S. wall is a piece of carving found embedded in the S.E. piscina. Memorials to the Fiskes and Harrisons. Restored 1869. (Registers, 1538.)

Waldingfield, Great (St. Laurence).—This church consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). Tower, nave, and aisles rebuilt by John Appleton towards the end of 14th cent. Chancel rebuilt 1866, in Dec. style. There are traces of E.E. in the E. end in a broken roll under the window. E. window modern. Vestry rebuilt 1887; formerly a sacristy, pulled down many years ago. N.

porch modern. S. porch good, the archway and inner doorway have flowers in the arches. W. door has excellent panelling, with a 3-light above, and canopied niche on either side; formerly a carving of Martyrdom of St. Laurence over it, but this was destroyed in 1838. Nave lofty; the piers have moulded capitals; clerestory 2-lights, with pointed segmental heads; aisle windows 3-lights. Black-letter inscription on the outside of S. wall over clerestory; string-course good. A few old carved bench-ends remain in nave. Parts of the rood-screen on N. side of chancel. Font, an octagon, with panelled bowl. Rails in chancel sittings and under chancel arch are from St. Michael's, Cornhill, supposed to be by Grinling Gibbons. Reredos and walls panelled with marbles collected from ruins of temples in Rome; the alabaster of which the cross is made came from a temple in Egypt; the granite in slabs over credence from Mount Sinai, and the syenite from a fragment of the statue of Rameses II. at Thebes. Restored 1869, 1876-7, and 1887. (Registers, 1539.)

Waldingfield, Little (St. Laurence).—A smaller building than the above, consisting of chancel, nave with clerestory, aisles, porches, and fine embattled tower, with mutilated figures of priests as pinnacles (5 bells). A late Perp. church. The arcades, 5 in number, are

pointed, and supported on clustered pillars, with a 2-light clerestory window over each arch; E. window of chancel modern; W. window not in centre of the arch. W. doorway has a band of quatrefoils round it. N. porch of brick, with later doorway, built up; a mullet appears over the door, the cognisance of the de Vere family. At the S.W. corner of the chancel is a closed squint. On S. side of chancel is a piscina, and another is in N. aisle. S. doorway has flowers in the jamb and arch, also an ogee canopy with crockets and finial. Rood-loft stairs remain. Traces of an old sacristy on N. side of chancel. At the E. end of nave are octagonal turrets with mutilated pinnacles. In E. window of N. aisle are fragments of old glass. Pulpit Jacobean. Two well-carved chests are in the N. porch, now used as a vestry. Font, octagonal, with angels in the panels of the bowl and also as supports. Some old carved benches and poppies remain. Two ancient chests, one with very elaborate panelling. These brasses are in the church: Effigies of civilian in long tunic, trimmed with fur, and large pouch, wife in pedimental head-dress, inscription, groups of 13 children, &c., John Colman, 1506, and wife Katherine; effigy of man in plate armour and wife in pedimental head-dress, 3 shields (inscription, shield, device, and scroll lost), Roger

Appleton, 1526, and wife Mary (Mounteney); effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress, hands apart, and shield of Brewes family, *c.* 1530; effigy of civilian in doublet and gown, and inscription to John Wyncoll, clothier, 1544. Restored 1872. (Registers, 1568.) The vicarage has a stone vaulted crypt.

Wattisham (St. Nicholas).—Chancel, nave, modern S. porch, and W. tower (2 bells). A Dec. church, with Perp. windows, all stained; E. window 3-lights. Font, a plain octagon. Curious stone tablet in tower. Rood-screen Dec., with figures of male and female saints on the panels. Fabric much restored. (Registers, 1538.)

THE DEANERY OF MILDENHALL

Barton Mills (St. Mary).—This fabric consists of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). The tower is the oldest part of the church; it has "long-and-short" work at the angles, and no buttresses. W. doorway and door Dec. Chancel and nave Dec. The windows of the former have good flowing tracery; E. window a 5-light. Arches of nave have octagonal piers, with moulded capitals, and corbel heads to support the labels. The tower arch is a plain segment dying into the piers, without impost or corbel. On the N. side of the chancel is a doorway once opening into a vestry. On the S. side of the chancel is a double piscina, Dec., the sill of the window adjoining being lowered to form a sedile. The S.W. window is a good "low-side," with remains of hinges. In a window of the N. aisle are the arms of John de Dreux, Duke of Brittany, created Earl of Richmond in 1268; other windows contain good Dec. glass, with figures of St. Edmund

and John the Baptist. Font, a Dec. octagon, with carvings in the panelled bowl. A good church chest remains, strongly bound with iron. Roofs modern, and fittings new. Holy-water stoup in porch, and a coped coffin lid, with floriated cross, in the yard. Restored 1903 and 1905. (Registers, 1663.)

Brandon, or Brandon Ferry (St. Peter).—A fine church, comprising chancel, S. chapel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and W. tower (6 bells). The original fabric consisted of nave only, being erected in Saxon times, but was rebuilt late in the 14th cent., of which erection much now remains, but the chancel arch, aisle, and S. chapel are 15th cent. The latter is divided from the chancel by 2 arches. Piers of nave arches are early Dec. At the E. end of the chancel are round angle turrets, with conical tops. E. window, 5-lights, has uncommon flowing tracery, late Dec.; the side windows, 2-lights, have external hood-moulds, with corbel heads. Parts of the once elegant rood-screen remain, with original colouring, c. 1560. Chancel and nave roofs modern. Some well-carved stalls and open seats with poppy-heads. Porch Perp., with holy-water stoup at N.E. corner. Remains of some ancient tessellated pavement found at restoration. Restored 1873. (Registers, 1653.) Flint-implement making has been carried on here from the remotest times.

96 CHURCHES OF WEST SUFFOLK

Flint knapping (preparing gun flints and square-faced stone for church work) is still one of the industries of the town.

Cavenham (St. Andrew).—A small fabric, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). Originally built early in the 13th cent., but much of the building is 14th cent., with Perp. insertions. Chancel arch Dec., with remains of rood-screen. E. window a 3-light Perp.; other windows in church of E.E. and Dec. styles, containing fragments of old glass. On S. side of the chancel are sedilia, and a good Dec. piscina. Rood staircase remains. Notice the old iron-work on the S. door. Font has round bowl, with octagonal base. A brass bears inscription to John Symunt, yeoman, 1588; another to John Thurston, 1698, has been lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 27. Restored 1870. (Registers, 1539.)

Elvedon, or Elden (Sts. Andrew and Patrick).—The church stands in Elvedon Park, and consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with full-sized statues of angels on small pedestals as pinnacles (12 tubular bells). The N. aisle added and chancel rebuilt in 1906. The base of the Perp. tower is a good specimen of flint panelling. Church much restored and enlarged of late years. Monument in nave to Admiral Keppel, *ob.*

1786. Fine reredos of alabaster, with figures of the Apostles and 32 East Anglian saints. Restored 1869 and 1906. (Registers, 1651.)

Eriswell (St. Peter).—A neat little church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, opening into a chapel, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia and piscina ; there are also two aumbries, one on the S. single, and that on the N. side double. There is another piscina in the chapel, where there is a good triplet. Stone coffin found in 1898, and now in the church. On the wall is an old painting representing the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. Font octagonal, and well carved. Parts of the old rood-screen remain in fair preservation. Partly under the S. wall of the church is a recess containing a tomb with a floriated cross, probably of the founder of the S. aisle or chapel. There is an old church chest, as well as a few carved benches. Restored 1874. (Registers, 1669.)

Freckenham (St. Andrew).—Chancel, N. vestry, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). The old tower fell down in 1882, and was rebuilt two years later. Chancel E.E., rather late in style. Nave Dec. Tower Perp. All the windows of the chancel have internal jamb-shafts, with fine arch mouldings ; E. window stained, with intersecting mullions. Nave windows Trans. Dec. to Perp. In the

chancel is a double piscina with trefoiled head, and the sill of the adjoining window has been lowered to form graduated sedilia. Nave has 5 arches, the easternmost late Perp., opening into the chapel; the others of same period as nave windows. The roofs of the chancel and nave are canted, with bosses at the intersections; N. aisle, open timber, well carved. Some good carved benches, with poppy-heads, remain, the latter with curious figures. Bas-reliefs, painted, of St. Eligius were discovered in the wall in 1776. Pulpit of Caen stone; a plain octagon. There is no chancel arch, but parts of the Perp. rood-screen still exist. Restored 1869. (Registers, 1550.)

Herringswell (St. Ethelbert).—The old Dec. church, containing a very fine double piscina, sedilia, parts of a rood-screen, and a Norm. font, with the Serpent tempting Eve in one of the panels, was almost burned down in Feb. 1869, and rebuilt 1869–70. It now consists of chancel, nave, transept, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). (Registers, 1748.)

Icklingham (All Saints).—This interesting thatched fabric comprises chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, and W. tower (3 bells). With the exception of the Perp. porch, generally the church is in the Dec. style of architecture. There are, however, 2 very early windows in the N. wall of the nave, blocked up, and possibly this wall

and those of the chancel date from the Norm. period. The chancel, like other parts of the edifice, has tile paving, probably 14th cent. work. These display varied geometrical patterns, flowers, human faces, and figures of animals. The S. aisle has 2 very fine niches at the E. end, and beautiful cornices of carved stone, with ball flower, oak leaves, &c., run the whole length, internally, under the eaves of the S. wall and below the wall plates of both N. and S. walls. Chancel arch Dec., with moulded capitals. Nave separated from the aisle by Dec. arches, richly moulded, with octagon piers. E. window of S. aisle, good Dec., of 5 lights, with fan tracery, and in the S. wall is a good cinquefoiled piscina. A trefoiled piscina is in the S. wall of the chancel, and the sill of the S.E. window has been lowered to form sedilia; priest's door N. side. "Low-side" windows, trefoiled, on either side of the chancel. The E. window has the whole of its head blocked up. Nave windows Dec., with old stained glass in some of them. A "three-decker" pulpit and ancient alms-box remain. Font has an octagonal basin, with the panels filled with Dec. window tracery; parts of the old stem are built into it. There is an exquisite church chest, covered with graceful Dec. iron scroll work; one of the finest in England. Only lower part of Perp. rood-screen exists, the upper

portion having been cut away. It is remarkable in having a very large oak sill, 11 inches square, taken across the passage, and provided with a step to it—the pavement of the chancel being lower than that of the nave. Several 14th cent. oak benches, with well-carved poppy-heads, remain. Tower Dec., with large grotesque gargoyles; it never had a staircase. Once a very fine church for so small a village. Restored 1895 and 1903. (Registers, 1560.)

Icklingham (St. James).—This church stands less than half a mile from that of All Saints, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, porch, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). Chancel Dec. Nave arches (4 each side) rebuilt during Perp. period, also porch. Tower has also been rebuilt. E. window good Dec., and one Perp. insertion. N. and S. doorways and W. window of N. aisle early Dec., probably parts of an earlier building. Rood staircase remains in S. wall of chancel arch. In the N. aisle is a double aumbry. Chancel has curious bosses on the roof. Some old carved Perp. stalls in chancel. Font, a Perp. octagon. Several memorial windows. Restored 1864. (Registers, 1560.)

Lakenheath (St. Mary).—A building of flint and brick, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles (5 bells). Chancel and arch Norm. Nave mostly late Dec. Tower E.E.

in lower stages, upper Dec. Porches Perp. The chancel arch is early in the style, with cushion capitals and roll mouldings. On the N. side of the chancel is a fragment of a chevron string-course; and a Norm. respond, doorway and arch to a destroyed chapel. On the S. side is a lowered sill to form sedilia; N. aisle windows have net tracery, and a restored circular one is at E. end. Roof of nave richly carved with angels as hammer-beams; there are also a few ancient carved benches. Some mural paintings are still to be traced on the chancel arch. Font, E.E., a good specimen, having octagonal basin with foliage work, resting on central and eight detached shafts. Pulpit Perp. At the E. end of S. aisle is a Purbeck marble canopied tomb, with arms, to members of the Styward family, 1568. Matrices of 18 brasses to clothmakers, &c., remain in the church, and a brass, in the nave, bears the effigy of a civilian in gown and wife in turban head-dress (inscription lost), *c.* 1530. In the yard are tombs to the Kitchener family. Restored 1864 and 1904. (Registers, 1712.)

Mildenhall (St. Mary). An unusually fine structure, in various styles of architecture, consisting of large chancel, with N. chapel, clere-storied nave, aisles, porches, and embattled W. tower, 112 feet high (8 bells). Chancel mostly E.E. and Dec. E. window Dec., of 7 lights,

with E.E. banded shafts and unique tracery ; side windows of 3 lights, two with plain intersecting mullions. The chapel, E.E., is now used as a vestry, and has a triplet at the E. end, having internal shafts ; stone roof in 2 bays, groined. On the S. side of the chancel is an E.E. double piscina, with cinquefoil head, springing from shafts with capitals. Sedilia formed by the lowered sill of the S.E. window, of three orders, and a small trefoil-headed aumbry ; also a "low-side," closed externally. Chancel roof, with inscription and date 1507. Rood-loft staircase remains, and the lower part of a Perp. rood-screen. The nave arches are lofty, Perp. ; roof—one of the best in the county—elaborately carved, angels with outspread wings forming the hammer-beams, and various sculptured subjects in the spandrels, and saints as pendant posts. On the S. aisle roof are the badges of Henry V.—the swan and antelope. At the E. ends of the aisles are chapels, that on the N. dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the S. to St. Margaret. A piscina, with traces of colour, and squint to chancel, is in E. wall of N. aisle, and an aumbry in the S. wall. Chancel arch, good E.E., rests either side on three splayed columns separated by lines of dog-tooth moulding ; they have fine foliated capitals. Tower arch lofty, Perp., with continuous mouldings ; entrance through base of the tower, which has



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S, MILDENHALL, SHOWING
THE FINE ROOF

a vaulted ceiling, with rich fan tracery. Dog-tooth ornament found in restoring the tower, mouldings inside, serving to form buttresses. N. porch has a fine ceiling and bosses ornamented with figures of angels, roses, &c. ; the upper chamber was used as a schoolroom ; arms in the spandrels of the door to church of Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund. In the W. corner of the N. wall in the spandrels of the doorway is the Annunciation—St. Gabriel in one and the Virgin, with pot of lilies, in the other. The exterior of the porch and N. aisle is rich in flush panelling. Font Perp., an octagon, of Purbeck marble, with quatrefoil panels on basin, and shields—6 charged with a cross, and the other 2 with the arms of Barton ; figures once on buttresses gone. Externally the buttresses of the church have canopied niches ; those at the E. angles of the chancel are covered by E.E. canopies. In the tower is the tomb of Sir Henry de Barton, Lord Mayor of London, *temp.* Richard II. The chancel retains a slab with incised floriated cross to Sir Richard de Wichforde, the founder of the chancel, and a memorial to Hugh Hovel, 1690. Recumbent effigies of Sir Henry North, Kt., and his wife, in S. aisle, 17th cent. Brasses : Effigy of a man in armour, with shield and inscription to Sir Henry Warner of Mildenhall, Kt., 1617 (he married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, Kt., of Letheringham) ; also

Edward Warner, Esq., his son, 1618; shield and inscription to Mary Warner, 1601, wife of Henry Warner and daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield; inscription to "Master Richard Baggoot," 1424. Effigy of man in armour, c. 1390, lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, p. 30. Restored 1851, 1875, and 1884. (Registers, 1559.)

Santon Downham (St. Mary).—A picturesque little church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). Chancel E.E. Walls of nave E.E., and doorways Norm. Porch and tower Perp. Lancets in N. wall of chancel, and on S. side late Dec. window, and priest's door, not moulded, the external angle being simply chamfered, with the dog-tooth ornament over it. Formerly a chapel on N. side of church, its arch now filled with a modern window, but the piscina remains. Original lancet in N. wall of nave. N. doorway has segmental head, S. doorway round; both have cable jamb-shafts, and over latter is carved a lion devouring fruit from the branches of a tree, possibly from a former tympanum. Tower has inscription in raised letters, monograms of our Lord and the Virgin Mary, merchant's mark and initials, and names of 6 persons. In the porch is some Saxon "long-and-short" work. Handsome carved oak screen, Dec., with apertures for squints, &c., like Edinthorpe. Font an octagon,

with panelled bowl. Restored 1893. (Registers, 1576.)

Tuddenham St. Mary.—Chancel, nave, S. aisle and porch, W. tower (5 bells). Mixed styles of architecture. Chancel arch Perp. E. window a 3-light Dec., with unusual tracery; side windows of chancel Perp. N. side of nave upper windows Perp. (no clerestory), lower ones good Dec. E. window of aisle Perp., with old stained glass. W. window, circular, deeply splayed, over good W. doorway, with 3 niches. Small piscina S. wall of chancel, and another in aisle. Font, Norm., large and massive. Remains of rood staircase. Memorials to Davies, Goldwell, and Shelley families. Restored 1876. (Registers, 1558.)

Wangford (St. Denis).—A small Dec. structure, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (1 bell). Poor E. window, early 19th cent. Tracery of other windows good. Building completely restored 1875. Porch has holy-water stoup. Font, Norm., large square bowl on massive shaft. Brass inscription to Dorothy, wife of William Francklyn, 1596. She was daughter of Robert Coke and sister of Edward Coke, Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth; had four children (shield lost). (Registers, 1794.)

Worlington (All Saints).—Chancel, nave, S. aisle, modern S. porch, and W. embattled tower

(5 bells). Chancel has E.E. lancets N. side, and those on the S. Dec. E. window also good Dec. Nave windows large Perp., and smaller ones above. Nave piers octagon, with good moulded capitals, and a shallow trefoil under the cap on each face; roof good Perp. Aisle late Perp. Tower Dec., with good arch; W. doorway has niches over it. Font Perp., square basin, with buttresses at the angles, and supported on a central and 4 angle shafts. Sanctus bell-cot over E. gable of nave. A good chest remains. Brass inscription to John Mortlock, 1620, "gave to ye poore of this p'ish 30s. p. annu. for ever after the decease of Joyce his wife." Restored 1879. (Registers, 1719.)

The other churches in this deanery are in the county of Cambridge. Thetford St. Mary stands on the Suffolk side of the river, but is in the Deanery of Thetford, Norfolk.

THE DEANERY OF SUDBURY

Alpheton (Sts. Peter and Paul).—A flint and stone church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (2 bells). A building in mixed styles, mostly Dec., but the tower and most of the windows are Perp. On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia, cut away in the middle, and a piscina, with crocketed canopies, close to good priest's door. E. window a 2-light. There are niches on either side of the chancel arch, and squints in the walls at the E. end of the nave. Good doorways on each side of the nave, the N. one blocked up; W. doorway Perp., in a square head. Font, a plain octagon. Some old carved seats, with poppy-heads, and parts of the panelled rood-screen remain. (Registers, 1571.)

Assington (St. Edmund). — This church stands in the centre of the park belonging to Assington Hall, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower, 75 ft. high (6 bells). The chancel fell down in 1827, and was entirely rebuilt in the Dec. style. N. porch modern; S. porch Perp.,

in 2 bays with 2 lights in each ; door richly panelled. Tower modern. Nave piers have good moulded capitals, and aisle windows are good 3-lights, Perp. Chancel restored and new oaken roof put on, with carved bosses. Font, an octagon, with panelled pedestal. Several memorials to the Gurdon family, 16th and 17th cents. A brass in the nave bears the effigy of a man in armour, with sword, also his wife in rich pedimental head-dress, with ornamented girdle and pouch (inscription lost), *c.* 1500 ; possibly a member of the Corbet family. Restored 1889. (Registers, 1598.)

Ballingdon-cum-Brundon (Dedications unknown).—Owing to the decay of the ancient parochial church, the village of Ballingdon, which was previously only a chapelry in the parish of Brundon, became the head of the parish, and gave name to the whole. This village is now a suburb of Sudbury, formerly in Essex and Suffolk, but now wholly in the latter county. Both churches have been destroyed.

Boxted (All Saints). — A much restored fabric, comprising chancel with chapel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (2 bells). Chiefly Perp., but a plain E.E. lancet window remains in the aisle ; clere-story windows poor Perp. The porch is elaborately panelled. Roofs of nave and aisle

good Perp.; the E. bay bears traces of ancient colouring. Font Perp., with panelled bowl. Tablets to the Poley family, and one to Elizabeth Hyam who buried 4 husbands, and then was "hastened to her end on 4 May 1748, in her 113th year." A brass inscription in the chancel to "Recherd Poly Esquyer," 1546, and wife Anne. Restored of late years. (Registers, 1538.)

Bures (St. Mary).—A large church, consisting of chancel with S. chapel and N. vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, porches, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles (6 bells). The 14th cent. tower, which has a curious doorway with angular canopy on the N. side, was struck by lightning in 1733, and the spire destroyed. Most of the fabric is in the Dec. style, but the windows are generally Perp. Nave piers octagonal, with moulded capitals. The N. porch is of wood, with good open tracery on the sides. The S. chapel is known as the "Waldegrave Chantry," having been erected in 1514, by Sir William Waldegrave. Under one of the windows in the N. aisle is a good table-tomb, with wooden figure of a man in armour, cross-legged, *temp.* Henry III., bearing traces of colour, said to be one of the Cornard family. Within the altar rails is the tomb of Sir William Waldegrave who died *temp.* Henry VIII. Restored 1865 and 1891. (Registers, 1538.) Tradition says

that St. Edmund was crowned King of East Anglia here, in 855, at a church, the site of which is now occupied by a barn to the N. of the town; this barn was originally a chapel built by Abbot Sampson of Bury, c. 1190; a few years ago, some consecration crosses were visible on the walls, together with traces of paintings.

Chilton (St. Mary).—A small fabric, comprising chancel, with N. chapel (used as a vestry and organ chamber), nave, and brick embattled tower at W. end, with small pinnacles (1 bell). Church mostly Perp., and noted among archæologists for two fine alabaster table-tombs, now much mutilated, standing between the piers dividing the chancel from the chapel. These have good panelling, several coats of arms, and figures of a man in armour, and a female, both members of the Crane family. Against the W. wall of the chapel is a monument to Sir Robert Crane and his two wives, 1624. Some of the windows in the church, of 3 lights, have transoms. Tower of brick, with some of the original windows and mouldings inserted. Font, a Perp. octagon, with well-panelled bowl and shaft. Restored 1868 and 1875. (Registers, 1623.)

Cornard, Great (St. Andrew).—Chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower, with wooden spire (5 bells). S. aisle modern.

Tower Dec., with circular lights in the belfry stage, and niches in the lower. Windows mostly with square heads. Doorways early Dec., and retain some good old ironwork. Rood staircase on N. side of chancel arch; the screen has been removed of late years. Font, an octagon, with quatrefoiled bowl. Restored 1862 and 1887. (Registers, 1540.)

Cornard, Little (All Saints).—A fair-sized church, consisting of chancel, transept, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower with spire (5 bells). Chiefly Perp., with early Dec. tower, and parts of the chancel are of the same period. Modern transept N. side, and "low-side" window in S. wall, close to a small plain piscina. Font octagonal, 14th cent., bearing the arms of de Cornard, de Vere, Ufford, and de Burgh families. Some of the windows have modern stained glass. (Registers, 1565.)

Edwardstone (St. Mary).—Comprises chancel with N. vestry, nave, N. aisle, wooden S. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). Chancel and nave Dec. Aisle and tower Perp. Vestry late. E. window, a good 3-light, Dec.; others, mostly 2 and 3 lights, Perp., some with modern stained glass. Brasses: Effigies of civilian in ruff and gown, wife in calash, ruff, and gown, shield and crest, mantling, 2 other shields, and groups of 12 children, and inscription to Benjamin Brand, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, "whom when

Providence after 35 years conjunction divided, Death after 12 dayes Divorcemt. reunited" . . . they had 6 sons and 6 daughters, "all nursed with her unborrowed milk," c. 1620 (the arms on this are: A griffin passant, and a chief); shield with mantling and crest, and inscription to John Brand, 1642, aged 76, and Susan his wife; they lived together 45 years and 5 months, and had 3 sons and 9 daughters. (The arms of Brand are: Two swords in saltire, hilts to base, a bordure engrailed.) Restored 1863 and 1880. (Registers, 1645.) There was a cell or very small priory, subject to Abingdon Abbey from 1115 to 1160; at the latter date the two monks were removed to the Benedictine priory of Colne, Essex.

Glemsford (St. Mary).—A large church, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 3 bays, aisles to both, N. and S. porches, and embattled W. tower (rebuilt — 6 bells). Most of the fabric and the S. porch late Perp., rebuilt in the same style as Long Melford. Nave and chancel arches E.E.; those of chancel aisles late Perp. N. arches of nave segmental; S. arches horse-shoe in form. Tower lower stages E.E., belfry windows Dec., with Perp. ones above, which break into the parapet. Nave has a high-pitched, king-post roof, with the rafters formed into cants. Some parts of the rood-screen remain, also a good Perp. font.

Seats and fittings mostly modern. Restored 1873. (Registers, 1550.) There was a small college of priests here, *temp.* Edward the Confessor, but it was dissolved in the reign of Henry III.

Hartest (All Saints).—A flint and freestone structure, comprising chancel with N. vestry, nave, aisles, N. and S. porches, and a W. tower, partly built of brick (5 bells). The aisles are continued along the chancel. Lower stages of tower late Dec., upper part and porch modern; roof of N. porch very good. Chancel has two large lancets at E. end. Nave arches early Dec. Rest of fabric Perp. Parts of a Perp. rood-screen remain. Some modern stained memorial windows. Restored 1879 and 1890. (Registers, 1556.)

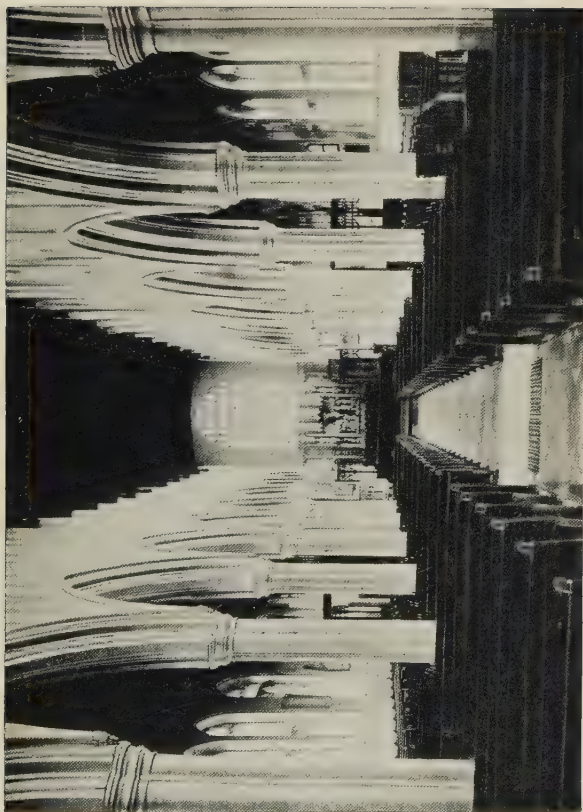
Leavenheath (St. Matthew).—Formed into a consolidated chapelry, which constituted an ecclesiastical parish, in 1868, from the civil parishes of Assington, Nayland, Polstead, Stoke-by-Nayland, and Wissington. A church of brick and stone, consisting of chancel, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, tower and a turret (1 bell). Erected in the E.E. style of architecture in 1835, and enlarged in 1882. (Registers, 1863.)

Long Melford (Holy Trinity).—A fine edifice, about 153 feet long from the tower arch to the E. end of the chancel, and the total width of about 62 feet. It is an exceptionally good example of

the 15th cent. flint and stone work of East Anglia. The church consists of Lady Chapel, considerably prolonged E. of the chancel, and entered through an intervening vestry, chancel with 4 chapels, clerestoried nave of 7 bays, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and W. tower of brick and plaster work, erected *c.* 1711 (the previous one having been burned down), with pinnacles (8 bells). There was a church here in pre-Norman days, which formed part of the endowment of the hospital of St. Saviour at Bury in 1184. This building was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt, probably on more than one occasion. The aisles of the present fabric are continued on to the E. end of the choir, without any chancel arch. The choir is separated from the nave by a single step, and there are low open screens at the ends of the choir stalls and across the aisles. Beyond the two bays of the choir is a further chancel or sacarium, with a chapel on each side, and a passage vestry behind the altar, through which there is access to the large late Lady Chapel. The nave and choir are separated from the aisles by arcades of 9 bays, 7 of which pertain to the nave. Round the outer cornices of the church are names of benefactors and dates of the erection of different parts; that on S. side of chancel is dated 1479; over N. clerestory is 1481; this date belongs to the 7 bays of the nave on N. side, and occurs again in the inscription

over S. clerestory and bays ; the part W. of the S. porch was built in 1484 by the executors of the Rev. Giles Dent. The S. porch was erected by John Clopton, and there is an "Orate" for William Clopton and Margery, his wife, and for Alice Clopton, and for all the souls for whom John Clopton had to pray. Other names appearing on the church are Roger Moryell, Thomas Ellis, John Dister, &c., most of them clothmakers, each having probably built a single bay. The Martyn or Jesus Chapel (the S. choir aisle) was built by Laurence Martyn and Marion, his wife, and others of this family in 1484 ; some of them also inserted the S. windows of the chancel. The amount of space devoted to windows in this church is immense ; there are 74 containing tracery, and, without the tower, no less than 97. The S. side of the building is much more elaborate than the N. The Lady Chapel was not built until long after the rest of the fabric ; it seems to have been erected by John Clopton, John Hill, and Richard Loveday, *c.* 1495. This chapel, once detached, is as large as a small parish church, measuring about 52 feet by 38 feet. The plan is unique, consisting of an inner chapel surrounded on the 4 sides by aisles 10 feet wide. Between these aisles and the inner chapel are arcades of 3 bays on the N. and S. sides ; at the W. end is a stone screen, with a central door flanked by mullioned windows, and

at the E. end is a stone wall with arched recess above the altar. The roof has some fine flush-work panelling. This chapel was in a ruined condition in 1670, but was repaired, and converted into a school. In 1823 all the windows, with one exception, were blocked up, and the place used as a lumber-room and coal-house, but it has been restored, and is now in fair preservation. Possibly this part of the building once contained some relic of great note to which pilgrimages were made. Between the chancel and the Lady Chapel is a small room called the Priest's Vestry, with fireplace, formerly divided, and serving as a residence for the chantry-priest; this was erected subsequent to the Lady Chapel, and afterwards formed the connecting link between the chapel and church. On N. side of chancel is the Clopton or Kentwell Chapel, once elaborately decorated. It has a canopied tomb recess, one side being in the chapel and the other in the sacarium, and 12 canopied niches above, and sedilia to the E. of the tomb, and a piscina a little beyond; two squints also remain. It is in memory of John Clopton, who died in 1497. A richly-carved cornice runs round this chapel, bearing traces of colour, and verses by Lydgate, the poet-monk of Bury; the roof was also painted with arms of the Clopton alliances, &c. A semi-circular brick arch from the tower to the nave was removed in 1868, and a



INTERIOR OF LONG MELFORD CHURCH

stone one substituted, and W. gallery removed. The windows of the whole church were once very rich in ancient glass, and some of it remains in the W. windows of the aisles. In the N. aisle wall is an alabaster carving of the Adoration of the Magi, found beneath the floor of the church. The roofs have well-moulded timbers and large cornices, enriched with battlements and Tudor flowers; the tie beams have enriched braces beneath, pierced with tracery, rising from shafts attached to the walls. Notice also many canopied niches about the building, and 6 piscinæ, the sites of former altars. The font is very poor for so fine a fabric. The exterior of the church is well ornamented with flint panelling, and the roofs embattled. Monuments remain in the church to Sir William Clopton, 1446, and his wife Margery, with recumbent effigies; canopied tomb and effigy and 4 statuettes to Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons, *temp.* Queen Mary, and Master of the Rolls, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, died 1580; also others to Laurence Martyn and his two wives, 1460; Roger Martyn, 1542; Sir William Clopton, 1530; and many others of more recent date. These brasses remain: Effigy of lady in long hair, cap ornamented with roses, gown with large sleeves (effigy of another lady, and inscription lost), *c.* 1420, probably 2 unmarried ladies of the Clopton family; effigy of

civilian in tunic, wide sleeves, narrow at wrists, and 4 shields (inscription lost), *c.* 1420, possibly Thomas Clopton, son of William and Margaret; effigy of lady in butterfly head-dress, heraldic kirtle, 3 shields (inscription lost), *c.* 1480, probably Margery (Fraunceys), 2nd wife of Sir William Clopton; another similar, 1 shield (another shield and inscription lost), *c.* 1480, probably for Alice, wife of John Harleston, and daughter of Sir William Clopton; effigy of man in armour, head on helmet, 2 shields (inscription lost), Francis Clopton, 1557, son of Sir William; effigies of civilian in long gown and 2 wives in French hoods and ruffs, inscription, and groups of 10 children, Roger Martyn, 1615, and wives, Ursula (Jermyn) and Margaret (Bowles); effigies of civilian in doublet, hose, and gown, and 3 wives in Paris head-dresses and ruffs, shield, group of 2 sons, the elder in ruff and cloak, and younger holding a skull, and plate with child in swaddling clothes (groups of children and shields lost), Richard Martin, 1624; shield (effigies of man in armour, wife in pedimental head-dress, shield and inscription lost), *c.* 1530, Sir William Clopton, Kt., and Joan (Marrowe), his 1st wife; inscription of 22 Latin verses, *c.* 1500, to Sir William Clopton, Kt. of Kentwell—he married, 1st, Margery (Drury), and 2nd, Margery (Fraunceys)—in a frame hanging in front of tomb; inscription (shield lost),

Thomas Clopton, son of William and Mary (Perient), 1597; he married Mary, d. of Sir William Waldegrave, and had 4 children. Restored 1869. (Registers, 1559.)

Newton (All Saints).—An interesting church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). Mostly Dec., of which date are the sedilia, double piscina, and chancel windows; E. window 5-lights. Nave large, with beautiful Norm. doorway, with double zigzag moulding on the N. side, now made into a window to the baptistery. W. window a good 3-light. Font late Perp. with panelled shaft; the bowl has a row of quatrefoils. Pulpit 15th cent., having panels of rich tracery and foliage, gift of "Richard Modi and wife Leticie." The lectern is 17th cent. work, carved with spiral bands and foliage. Tower square, early Perp. On the N. side of the chancel is a fine monument, with effigy of lady in stone, and 5 shields of arms, resting under a 4-centred arch doubly foliated and crocketed, with ogee arch surmounting it; probably to Margaret, daughter of Robert Boteler and Alice (Carbonell), *c.* 1410. In the S. wall of the nave is a recessed arch with effigy of a lady wearing a wimple, *c.* 1320, discovered under the floor of the nave some years ago; probably the foundress. (Registers, 1558.)

Somerton (All Saints).—A small fabric, comprising chancel with S. chapel, nave, S. porch,

and W. embattled tower. A building in mixed styles of architecture. Chancel late E.E. N. doorway Norm. Tower and porch Perp. In the chancel are 2 piscinæ, one early and the other 13th cent., combined with a squint looking into the S. chapel, which is connected by 2 segmental pointed arches with clustered pillars, also 13th cent. The original E. windows have Perp. tracery inserted; others in church of late date, and contain a little old stained glass. Pulpit octagonal, of Jacobean date. Font, a Perp. octagon, with carved bowl. On the S. side of the church is a flat Norm. buttress. Restored 1883 and 1901. (Registers, 1538.)

Stanstead (St. James).—Stands on a hill overlooking the valley of the Glem. It consists of chancel, modern vestry, nave, S. porch, and low embattled W. tower (6 bells). Principally Perp., the windows being mostly of this period, the E. rather earlier; some contain fragments of old glass, bearing the arms of the de Berry and Watsham families. Nave has high-pitched roof; that over the chancel with good corbels. Font an octagon, with plain quatrefoils on the panels of the bowl; the cover has some old ironwork. Belfry has 2-light Perp. windows and 2 small original slits in the storey below; there are some good gargoyles at the summit, also on the porch. Restored 1878. (Registers, 1570.)

Sudbury (All Saints).—An ancient and

thriving town, consisting of three parishes, and for a long time the centre of woollen manufacture, after Edward III. settled the Flemings here. In the Saxon Chronicle it is written Suthberie, mentioned in Domesday Book, and given by William I. to Richard de Clare. All Saints Church was, from 1150 to the Reformation, appropriated to the Abbey of St. Albans. It is a fine edifice of flint and rubble, principally in the Perp. style of architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and embattled W. tower (8 bells). The general style of architecture is Perp., having been erected between 1350 and 1490, but the chancel is Dec. (*temp.* Edward III.), with a few traces of E.E. The E. bay of the N. aisle is in 2 storeys, the lower used as vestry. The arches at the side of the chancel are partially blocked up. The N. chapel has been the burial-place of the Eden family, and in the S. aisle some of the ancestors of Earl Waldegrave are interred, but the inscriptions are missing. The tower, lower part chiefly Perp., is of 4 stages, with double angle buttresses, partly ornamented with chequers in flint and stone, and terminated with grotesque faces supported by small angular buttresses surmounted by seated figures; good W. window and doorway. Formerly much stained glass, but all destroyed, as was that in the other Sudbury churches, by Will Dowsing, the iconoclast, in 1643. During the first Dutch war,

temp. Charles II., it was turned into a prison, and the interior was much damaged by the inmates. The nave roof, early 15th cent., bears traces of painting. Some good parclose screens remain, and portions of the once magnificent rood-screen now form part of the reading-desk. The pulpit is one of the few existing 15th cent. specimens. Font Perp., with panelled bowl. Restored 1882. (Registers, 1564.)

Sudbury (St. Gregory).—This church occupies the site of an old wooden Saxon building, which appears to have existed up to the time of the Conquest. The N. aisle was rebuilt by Simon Theobald, or de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1365, who was beheaded by the populace in Wat Tyler's rebellion; his headless body was buried under a table-tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, but his head, with the shrivelled ears still upon it, is in a niche in the W. wall of the vestry. His arms appear on the roof. The church now consists of chancel, N. vestry, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (8 bells). Two bays of the aisle overlap the chancel; the clerestory is an addition (16th cent.), the parapet level with that of the chancel. A floriated capital of E.E. work and 2 carved dripstones were found embedded in the wall of the N. aisle. There is a small chapel (St. Anne) on the S.E. side of the porch, containing the tomb of Thos. Carter, 1706, and a consecration



ST. GREGORY'S, SUDBURY, N.E.

cross. In the chancel is a remarkable squint. The mouldings of the N. doorway and N. arcade mostly 14th cent. work. S. arcade built similar to the N. and S. porch and chapel adjoining (15th cent.). Some of the old stalls remain in the chancel, bearing misericords. The pulpit (octagonal) and sounding-board were sold years ago by auction; the new pulpit, of stone, on a brick plinth, is ugly. Note the beautiful old oak S. door. The font is modern, but has a remarkable pre-Reformation cover, repainted, of carved tabernacle work, and is one of the best of the kind in England. Some of the windows are very fine; mouldings throughout the N. aisle very elaborate. The E. window has good heraldic glass. Tower recently restored. (Registers, 1653.) Of the college to which this church was attached, founded by Archbishop Simon and his brother John in 1375, only the Perp. gateway remains.

Sudbury (St. Peter).—A large flint and rubble structure, comprising chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch with upper chamber, and W. tower with pinnacles and open spire (8 bells). Mostly Perp. The aisles extend nearly the whole length of the church. The chancel is built at an angle with the nave. Much of the window tracery is mutilated, but some old glass remains. There are good parclose screens (Perp.), but portions of the carved woodwork have been used to repair the roofs. On the

old rood-screen were figures of Sir John Schorne and St. Audrey. The nave roof has traces of original painting, late 15th cent. A narrow platform is attached to the E. wall of the nave, above the chancel arch. There are several piscinæ about the church, and aumbries in the chancel. The Perp. font stands on a modern shaft. The sacristy is underground. Modern reredos. Restored 1854 and 1897. (Registers, 1593.) St. Bartholomew's Priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to Westminster Abbey, stood near the town; a few vestiges of the early Perp. chapel remain, the other part was destroyed in 1779. The Dominicans had a friary, dedicated to our Saviour, founded here before 1247, of which there are still some remains. The Knights Hospitallers also had a house near the bridge, with the tolls of which it was endowed.

THE DEANERY OF THEDWASTRE

Ashfield, Great, or Magna (All Saints).—A church of mixed styles of architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, vestry, S. porch, and W. tower with small spire (5 bells). Chancel E.E.; N. aisle Dec.; nave, tower, and porch Perp. The nave and aisle are separated by 4 arches, with good moulded capitals. S. doorway E.E., but plain. An original lancet remains in the chancel; on the S. side is a sedilia formed by a lowered window-sill; at the N.W. corner are the rood-loft stairs. Some ancient carved oak benches, with good poppy-heads, remain; also a pulpit dated 1619, and old iron-bound chest. The roofs are original. S. porch built with moulded bricks, inlaid with good flintwork. Restored 1870, and again of late years. (Registers, 1678, but imperfect.)

Badwell Ash (St. Mary).—This consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, S. aisle and porch, and fine W. tower (5 bells). Chancel, nave, and tower Dec., S. aisle and porch Perp. Roofs of the two former are of good open-timber work of

high pitch. E. window, a 3-light, Dec. On the S. side of the chancel is a good piscina; another remains in the S. aisle. Font, a good Perp. octagon. Holy-water stoups exist at the doors to the rood-loft staircase. The S. porch and tower are well panelled with flints. Restored 1868. (Registers, 1559.)

Beyton; or Beighton (All Saints).—A small structure, comprising chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round W. tower (1 bell). Nave rebuilt 1854 and new windows inserted; chancel lengthened 10 feet in 1885, with new E. window. N. doorway and tower, both Norm., are the only ancient parts of the fabric. (Registers, 1539.)

Drinkstone (All Saints).—Chancel, nave, aisles, large and lofty S. porch, and W. tower of red brick (6 bells). The chancel is Dec. Nave Perp. Tower 18th cent. Porch rebuilt 1872. E. window modern; one on N. side Dec., with good flowing tracery, and a priest's doorway of same period. On the S. side is a good piscina. Font, a plain specimen of E.E. style. Nave arches, 3 each side, open into the aisles, which have Perp. segmental windows. Some modern stained glass remains, and well-carved screens and finials. In the nave is a brass inscription to William Twaytis, 1499, and Elizabeth, his wife. Restored 1867. (Registers, 1666.)

Elmswell (St. John).—This church is situated on the flank of a hill, and was originally built by the monks of Bury. The abbots had a country seat here, and in 1433 entertained Henry VI. The fabric comprises chancel with vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and W. embattled tower (5 bells). Nave early Perp. Tower and porch Perp., both excellent specimens of flintwork, having the sacred monogram, “M” crowned, crosses, Catherine wheels, initials of benefactors, &c. ; these run round the porch, along the base of the tower, and under the parapet. Chancel almost entirely rebuilt in 1864 and the N. aisle in 1867. A piscina and sedilia in window-sill remain in the chancel. Nave and aisles divided by 5 arches, with good moulded capitals. In the eastern bay is a large canopied tomb to Sir Robert Gardiner, with life-size coloured effigy ; he was lord here *temp.* James I. Modern open timber roof to nave, pulpit, and oak benches ; also wrought-iron screen with gates in the chancel arch. Font Dec., heptagonal, with panelled basin, in 5 of which are shields charged with the letters HEDGE, probably the name of the donor ; the shaft is supported by 4 eagles. There is a piscina in the chantry, also a squint. In the churchyard is a cross, with good carving on its ancient base. Walls coloured 1884. (Registers, 1553.) A portion of the “Lord’s Chariot Way”

from Bury still remains. The abbots of Bury were anciently lords of the manor.

Felsham (St. Peter) — A much restored church, consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). Chancel rebuilt 1873; nave restored and re-seated in 1899. Porch Perp. with good flush-work, and niche over entrance. Rest of fabric Dec., with good windows. Font, a Perp. octagon, with panelled bowl. Tablets to the Risby and Goodrich families. (Registers, 1656.)

Gedding (St. Mary).—A small fabric, once surrounded by a moat, comprising chancel, nave, and low W. tower, with upper part of brick (2 bells). Mostly Dec., except the nave walls, which are Norm., and nearly 3 feet thick at the base, containing 2 original windows—one is plain, but the other bears the zigzag ornamentation. A triple chancel arch—a large one in the centre flanked by 2 smaller ones. A “low-side” window remains in the chancel, also a good piscina. Tower buttresses have good flint paneling. A few old benches, with carved poppies, are retained in the nave. Font Dec., bowl carved with shields of arms of the Shelton family and another coat. Restored 1884. (Registers, 1543; transcripts printed by Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw.)

Hessett (St. Ethelbert).—A fine structure, consisting of chancel with N. vestry, clerestoried

nave, aisles, side chapels, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). Chancel Dec. with Perp. windows. Tower, nave, and aisles Perp. Porch rather later than the aisle. Chapel in S. aisle dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and her figure remains on the wall, with the Apostles' Creed painted across it. In the aisle are also mural paintings of Sts. Christopher and Etheldreda, and a piscina late Dec. On the N. wall were the following: The Tree of the Seven Deadly Sins, Christian Triumphant, and figure surrounded by musical instruments, *c.* 1460. The rood-screen has been repainted. On the outside of the N. chapel is this inscription in black-letter: "*Prey for the s(owles) of jhon hoo & Katrynne hys wyf the qweche h(at)h mad y chapel æwery deyl heyteynd y westry & batylementyd y hele.*" ("Mad y chapel æwery deyl" means built the whole of the chapel.) The S.E. window of the chancel has been lowered to form sedilia. On the N. side is a small squint which pierces the back of a piscina on the vestry side of the wall, there is a credence shelf above; doorway to vestry late Dec. Fine tower arch. Considerable remains of old glass of the Dec. and Perp. periods. Font Perp., erected by the Hoo family, and bearing a Latin inscription on the steps. In the vestry is a pyx cloth of linen lacework, and a painted burse, made about 1420, preserved under glass.

Nave arches lofty Perp. Tower and porch beautifully panelled, having parapets of elaborate workmanship; in the spandrels of the latter are figures of St. George and the Dragon, and, above, three vaulted and canopied niches. The initials "I. B.," interlaced in flintwork, appear on parts of the fabric—the work of the Bacon family, who resided here from *temp.* Henry II. to Charles I., and to whom are memorials in the church. Roofs of aisles very fine, having flowered spandrels, and a richly moulded cornice surmounted by a ridge of flowers. Painted screen late Dec., with apertures for squints. Restored 1906. (Registers, 1538.)

Hunston (St. Michael). — An interesting edifice, standing near Hunston Hall, comprising chancel, nave, S. transept, S. porch, and W. tower (5 bells). The fabric mostly dates from the 13th cent. Side windows of the chancel of this period. The E. window consists of 3 lancets under one plain arch, with a hood-moulding internally, ending in corbel heads. On the S. side is a fine priest's door, the head a segmental arch, trefoliated, the cusps terminating in *fleurs-de-lis*. Another door on the opposite side of the chancel is in a plain chamfered arch and imposts. Chancel arch E.E., supported on circular shafts, banded in 2 places, and with foliated capitals. The transept

is divided from the nave by a segmental arch resting on plain E.E. capitals, below which the circular shafts descend about a foot, and die into the wall. In the S.E. angle of the transept is a beautiful E.E. double piscina under 2 trefoil arches, one in each wall, supported by 3 detached circular shafts. The windows are E.E., and between those on the E. side is a fine niche, the outer moulding filled with a large ornament composed of 4 bay leaves meeting in the centre, the intervals filled with oak leaves; above, is a hood-moulding bearing roses and trefoils. In the E. wall is a square aumbry; on the W. side an E.E. doorway deeply moulded externally, with detached shafts. S. door of nave, which opens into modern brick porch, is plain E.E. recessed, both jambs simply chamfered; N. door similar but not recessed. At the N.E. angle is a large recess, high up in the wall. Windows E.E. and Perp. Tower arch Dec., discontinuous; the windows of the same period. Nave roof a good hammer-beam; chancel modern; that of transept very early. In the chancel are 2 ancient benches with well-carved poppy-heads. Font, a plain octagon. Monuments to members of the Heigham family. Restored 1878. (Registers, 1557.)

Langham (St. Mary).—A small church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. turret

(2 bells). Chancel early Perp. Nave rebuilt 1877. Fittings modern. A very fine rood-screen remains, also portions of the loft and rood staircase. Font, Perp., with panelled bowl, bearing shields. There is a piscina in the chancel in the usual position. A brass inscription remains on the wall of the nave to John Jollye, 1630; he left £100 for the benefit of the Poor; placed by Anne, his wife and executrix. Restored 1887. (Registers, 1561.)

Norton (St. Andrew).—A large fabric, comprising chancel, vestry, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (4 bells). Chancel early Dec. with modern S. wall. Rest of church Perp., c. 1460, with windows of the same period. Nave and aisles separated by 4 good Perp. arches on either side. S. doorway of modern oak. Chancel remarkable for its 8 Dec. seats with misericords; on one is the Martyrdom of St. Edmund, another bears that of St. Andrew, and a third, a pelican feeding its young, and inscription, *In omni opere memento finis*. Chancel roof collar-braced, with a good wide cornice. On the vestry door is some old ironwork. The aisles are nearly filled with ancient oak benches, some of which have finely carved poppy-heads and figures. Some windows contain very good old stained glass. The early Perp. font is amongst the finest in the county;

it is octagonal, and on the basin are the symbols of the Evangelists, a pelican, unicorn, double-headed eagle, and a figure of half a bird and half a beast; round the octagon shaft are figures of men (one a wildman, or "woodhouse") and animals, from which are suspended blank shields. A piscina remains in the S. aisle, and there is a stoup in the external wall of the N. aisle. Restored 1221 and 1898. (Registers, 1539.)

Pakenham (St. Mary).—A handsome cruciform building, consisting of chancel, nave, transepts, N. porch, and embattled central tower (5 bells). The church was erected probably about the end of the 11th cent. The central tower was erected by one Walter; the octagonal lantern surmounting it is Dec. Transepts modern (1849); the nave and tower have been much restored. The S. and W. doorways, and the 2 tower (central) arches are of Barnack stone and Norm. Windows, door, and other parts of the chancel E.E.; the windows are narrow lights with lancet heads. On the N. and S. sides of the nave are larger lancets, in pairs, later in style, with quatrefoils; internally they occupy a widely splayed, pointed arch, but externally flush with the wall. W. window large Perp., a 5-light; below it a Norm. door with head cut down. The S. transept probably once a chapelry; one window above the arch opening from the belfry into it. The

tower formerly stood on 2 Norm. arches, E. and W., and one to the S. which had to be built up. In 1849, the W. arch was widened and heightened and made into a pointed one, and S. arch reopened and a corresponding one made in the N. wall; transepts were then erected—the S. on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire. The roof dates from about 1350. Parts of early Dec. screenwork remain; upper part of rood-screen modern; altar rails Jacobean. Font, Perp.; it is an octagon, and bears on the panels the symbols of the Evangelists. Notice also a piscina in S. wall of nave; stone coffin built into the wall under a window S. side of the nave; parish chest made out of a hollowed trunk; handsome modern reredos, and many mural tablets to the Spring, Hollingworth, Discipline, and Symonds families. Restored 1849. (Registers, 1564; transcripts from 1564 to 1766, printed by F. A. Crisp, 1888.)

Rattlesden (St. Nicholas).—A large fabric, comprising chancel, N. vestry, nave, clerestory, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with spire (6 bells). A church originally erected in the 13th cent., but with many Dec. and Perp. additions. Tower and nave good Dec. The nave piers are octagonal; over chancel arch is a 3-light window. A Dec. aumbry and a squint or hagioscope, partly blocked, are to be seen in the chancel walls; E. window modern, 5-lights.

The nave roof is a very fine double hammer-beam of 10 compartments, and on the ends of the beams are 33 angels, most of them with expanded wings, on either side ; above these is a fine moulded cornice. At the N.E. corner of the roof of S. aisle is an angel bearing the arms of St. Edmund on a shield. Porch, clerestory, aisles, and chancel are Perp., with good traceried windows. Over the S. doorway is a circular window ; the porch has good flush-work in the buttresses, and the same may be said of the parapet of S. aisle ; a niche over entrance contains a modern statue of the patron saint. Rood-loft stairs in S. wall of S. aisle between the two easternmost windows. Font a good Dec. octagon ; pedestal surrounded with cusped rectangular panels ; heads at base of bowl, supermullions in the tracery. Parts of the old rood-screen are to be seen at the W. end of the nave. Pulpit 17th cent. Some old oak benches, with carved poppies, are in the S. aisle. Modern reredos. Restored 1879, 1883, and 1887. (Registers, 1558 ; transcripts from 1558 to 1758, printed by Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw, 1900.)

Rougham (St. Mary).—A handsome building of flint and stone in the Dec. and Perp. styles of architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and fine W. tower with pinnacles (6 bells). Chancel, nave, and porch Dec. Aisles and tower, with lofty narrow arch,

Perp. E. window of chancel, 5-lights, with quatrefoils; on S. side a blocked "low-side," retaining the internal shutter. E. windows of aisles Dec., with piscina below, at the sides. Roof of nave has figures of angels for hammer-beams. The lower part of the rood-screen remains. Font Dec. S. porch a good specimen of Dec. work, with a 3-light window on either side. Tower large and well proportioned, with good battlement, the shields on which have the letters T. and D.; on the S. side is "Pray for the soule of John Tillot"; on the N. battlement is the name "Drury," probably Sir Robert Drury, a benefactor to the church. Over the chancel arch a "Doom" was discovered some years ago. A brass in the N. aisle has the effigies of a man in armour of the camail period, head resting on the indent of a helmet, with crest, and wife with crespine head-dress, head resting on cushion, with kirtle and mantle, dog at her feet, and inscription to Sir Roger Drury, Kt., (*ob.* 1410), and Margery, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Naunton, 1405 (helmet, crest, and 4 shields lost). (Registers, 1567.)

Stowlangtoft (St. George).—This fine church stands within a double entrenchment, in which Roman coins have been discovered. It is a good building, and consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and W. tower (4 bells). Most of the fabric was erected early in the 14th cent., but the

tower and porch are rather later. The church is said to have been built by Robert Dacy, of Ashfield, who died in 1401. On the S. side of the chancel is a sedile, formed by the lowered sill of a window, but no piscina remains. One, however, is to be seen in the S.E. angle of the nave. In the chancel are some of the original carved stalls; on a misericord is a cockatrice, late 14th cent., elbow to stall a baboon, &c.; and within the communion rails are 9 groups of Flemish carving, one representing our Lord preaching to the Spirits in Prison; some similar work stands in a niche in the chancel wall. On the N. wall is a mural painting of St. Christopher, *c.* 1375, about which date are the paintings on the rood-screen. Font, Perp., an octagon, with figures of saints on the basin, standing on a shaft ornamented with the linen pattern. A bold string is carried on the exterior above and below the windows and over the priest's door. Windows all filled with modern stained glass. In the chancel is a fine monument, with figures of 2 females kneeling before a man with open book, and below are 8 children, also kneeling; this is to Paul D'Ewes (father of Sir Symonds, the antiquary), and his two wives and children, 1618; other monuments to Sir Willoughby D'Ewes, Bart., 1685, and Lady Anne (Belasyse), wife of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., 1808.

These brasses remain—Shield: Wingfield impaling Wentworth (effigy and inscription lost), *c.* 1500; two shields: Ashfield, and Ashfield impaling Jermyn, effigies of man in armour, head resting on helmet, and wife with head on cushion (inscription and 2 other shields lost), *c.* 1550 (space left for other wife), Robert Ashfield of Stowlangtoft and his wives, Margaret (le Gros) and Alice (Jermyn), she died 1546; and inscription to Paul D'Ewes, Esq., 1630, he married Sissily, daughter of Richard Symonds. (Registers, 1559.)

Thurston (St. Peter).—A large lofty fabric, comprising chancel, nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled tower (5 bells). The tower fell down in 1860, destroying the nave arches, and was rebuilt in the following year. Chancel Perp. Nave Dec. On the S. side of the former are three sedilia and a double piscina, with credence shelf. E. window of 2 tiers of 5 lights. Nave has 5 good arches each side, clerestory windows quatrefoils. At the E. end of S. aisle is a piscina. Some old glass and benches remain. Font, a large Dec. octagon, with rich foliage in the panels of the bowl. Tablets to the families of Bright, Oakes, Smith, and Stedman. (Registers, 1707.)

Tostock (St. Andrew).—Chancel, N. vestry, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (4 bells). Chancel early Dec.; rest of fabric chiefly Perp.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S, WOOLPIT

Chancel side windows, square-headed, late Perp.; E. window of 3 lights, with foliated circles in the head. Some good benches remain, with carved ends, some bearing animals, a cockatrice, unicorn, &c. Font Dec. Nave roof well restored; chancel roof modern. Restored 1849, 1856, 1872, and 1889. (Registers, 1675.)

Woolpit (St. Mary).—This church (about 101 ft. by 36 ft.) is one of the finest in the county, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, aisles, and embattled W. tower with spire (6 bells). The old spire and tower were struck by lightning in 1852, and new ones were erected in 1854. A Dec. fabric with Perp. additions. Considerable portions are brick, with flint and chalk. The Perp. S. porch is of beautiful and elaborate design, richly groined, upper chamber, and a fine open parapet. Lofty Perp. clerestory and fine hammer-beam roof; the wall pieces are wrought into niches, filled with figures of saints, supported by angels with expanded wings. The aisle roofs, of the same date, are equally rich in detail. Nave piers and arches Dec. Chancel Dec., with good E. window of 5 lights; on the S. side a double piscina, trefoiled, a stone shelf, and quatrefoil orifices. The vestry is modern, built on the site of an older one, the door to chancel is original. Rood-screen a fine specimen of Perp.

work, but the figures of saints are much mutilated ; part of the loft remains. At the E. end of the S. aisle are sedilia formed by a window, and a piscina cut through the angles of the jambs, supported by a shaft. Here was the chapel of Our Lady, whose image stood under a rich canopy. "Our Lady of Woolpit" was of great repute before the Dissolution, and many made pilgrimages to it. The lectern is said to have been presented to the church by Queen Elizabeth. The bench-ends are elaborately carved. Restored 1843 and 1854. (Registers, 1558.) Near the church is the Lady or Holy Well, the water of which was said to be beneficial to weak eyes.

THE DEANERY OF THINGOE

Ampton (St. Peter).—A small church (56 feet by 15 feet), erected in the 15th cent., consisting of chancel with chantry chapel, nave, S. porch, and an embattled W. tower, 40 feet high (4 bells). The N. chapel was founded by John Coket in 1479 ; this is entered by a fine obtuse pointed arch, the jambs and soffits of which are ornamented with bosses, between trefoil-headed panels. The spandrels contain plain shields with quatrefoils ; above is an embattled cornice. The E. window of this chapel has the arms of the families of Calthorpe, Gough, Reynolds, and Yelverton. Some 15th cent. glass is inserted in the windows, discovered in 1889, when the priest's door was reopened, the 17th cent. chancel roof uncovered, nave re-roofed, gallery removed, and an old stone carving found. An ancient church chest remains. There are several 17th cent. monuments, one to John Whettell, 1628, and several to the Calthorpes. These brasses are in the church : Effigies of civilian in long robe, and wife in veil head-dress, both kneeling, shield, and group of 7 daughters in

butterfly head-dresses (inscription and group of 7 sons lost), a member of the Coket or Cocket family, *c.* 1480, and 7 daughters; effigy of lady in butterfly head-dress and shield (inscription lost), probably Alice, daughter of Thomas Heigham and wife of John Cocket, *c.* 1480; effigy of a lady (mutilated), *c.* 1490, a palimpsest portion of a lady in long gown, *c.* 1470 (inscription lost); group of 5 sons (effigies of man in armour and wife kneeling, scrolls, &c., group of daughters and device lost), *c.* 1490; shield and inscription to Edmund Cocket, *c.* 1500. Restored 1889. (Registers, 1558.)

Barrow (All Saints).—A good-sized structure, comprising chancel, nave of 3 bays, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). Chancel E.E. Rest of fabric principally Dec., except a few windows which are Perp. The lower part of the tower is of the same period as the chancel, but the upper stages are Dec. E. window a good triplet. Font Perp., a panelled octagon. A small piscina is in the S. wall of the chancel, and the lower part of the rood-screen remains. N. and S. doorways retain their original work. There is a large canopied tomb in the chancel to Sir Clement Heigham, with brass, and tablets to other members of this family, including one by Nicholas Stone to Sir John Heigham. There are these brasses in the chancel: Effigies of a man in

armour, with one son behind him in shroud, 2 wives and 7 daughters, 3 shields and inscription (group of 3 sons lost) to Sir Clement Heigham, twice Reader of Lincoln's Inn, Speaker of the Parliament, Chief Baron of the Exchequer to Queen Mary, died 1570 (married Anne [Monings] and Anne [Waldegrave] widow of Henry Bures), see Cotman's *Brasses*, pl. xxviii.; inscription of 22 verses, and above a plate with 4 more verses, to John Crosyer, "late parson of this towne," benefactor to the poor, 1569. Restored 1842 and 1852. (Registers, 1542.)

Barton, Great (Holy Innocents).—A large and handsome church, consisting of chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, S. porch, and W. tower with pinnacles (5 bells). Chancel E.E. Rest of the fabric Perp. The tower is well-proportioned and doubly embattled, with some beautiful flint and stone panelling round the top. E. window consists of 3 lancets, with quatrefoils above, under one arch; the side windows are double lancets, similar in design; the N.W. one has a "low-side" in the base. On the S. side is an E.E. priest's door, and near it an arched recess containing a stone coffin-lid, with a cross on it. There is some Dec. glass in the tracery of the N. aisle windows. Some old carved bench-ends, with poppies, remain. The chancel buttresses have canopies and pinnacles. Remains of rood staircase in

chancel arch ; parts of the screen are now used as vestry enclosure. There are several memorials to members of the Bunbury family. Mr. Dutt says the porch was used, about 90 years ago, for threshing corn and for sleeping labourers with no cottage. A modern brass to Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, 8th Bart., died 1886, and Frances . Joanna (Horner), his wife, 1894. (Registers, 1563.)

Bury St. Edmunds (The Abbey Church of St. Edmund).—A small college was founded here by King Sigebert in 638, when it was known as Beodericsworthe. This place was given by Offa, King of the East Angles, to Edmund, but it did not gain very great renown until after his death. The battle between the Danes and Saxons in 870 resulted in the defeat of King Edmund, and he fled, it is said, to Hoxne, in Suffolk, where he was captured and slain. He was buried at Hoxne in a small wooden chapel, where his remains rested for 33 years, when his body was removed here, and a wooden church erected over it. Pilgrimages were made to the shrine, and reports of miracles wrought at his tomb being promulgated, the seculars in charge of the shrine found it necessary to build a larger wooden church, which they named after the deceased king. King Edmund (son of Edward the Elder) in 945 gave them jurisdiction over the whole township, and for

one mile all round it. In 1010 this college was plundered and burnt by the Danish King Sweyn, but the body of St. Edmund had previously been removed to London, where it remained three years, when it was brought back to Bury. In 1020 Alwyn, Bishop of Elmham, formerly a monk of Ely, removed the seculars in charge of the shrine, and installed 20 monks, headed by Uvius, Prior of Holme, and he was consecrated 1st Abbot of Bury. The same year Cnut, or Canute, granted a charter of endowment and made a pilgrimage to it; and the first stone church was consecrated October 18, 1032, and dedicated to Christ, St. Mary, and St. Edmund. Subsequently the church was much enlarged or rebuilt, owing to the increase in the popularity of the place, and in 1095 the sacred relics were placed in it. This magnificent building was 505 feet long; transept 212 feet; W. front, 240 feet; it also had 2 large side chapels to the N.W. and S.W. of the W. front. At each end was an octagonal tower 30 feet in diameter. The shrine of St. Edmund was preserved in a semi-circular chapel at the E. end, and there were other chapels on the N. side of the choir. In 1327 a large number of inhabitants and others tried to demolish the monastery, and succeeded in destroying a large part, as well as the gates, doors, and windows; at the same time a large quantity of plate, books, &c., were

carried away. Of this Benedictine abbey only two arches of the W. front, which are built into houses, and parts of the bases of the piers of the central tower, and odd pieces of masonry now remain. The magnificent detached bell tower, erected at the end of the 11th cent., is a fine example of the work of that period. It is 86 feet high, 36 feet square, and the walls nearly 6 feet thick. The arch of W. entrance was formerly filled with excellent carvings, but was demolished over a century ago. The newel staircase to the belfry is in the N.W. pier. The S. side has a square-headed doorway, which was the porter's gate, and on the N. and W. sides are also small doorways. Above the entrance are three tiers of Norm. arches, and this now forms the grand entrance to the churchyard, in which stand the churches of St. James and St. Mary. Within St. Edmund's Church were buried Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk; Alan Fergaunt, Earl of Richmond; Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter (uncle to Henry V.); and Mary Tudor, whose body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's Church.

The fortified Abbey Gate, standing on Angell Hill, formed the grand entrance to the abbey, and was built by the townspeople about 1340 as a penalty for burning parts of the older gatehouse and abbey. It is a curious example of the union of a fortress with an ornamental gatehouse—the images having concealed the oylettes,

and the stations for archers being entirely hidden from the outside and from persons entering the building. Its form approaches a square, being 40 feet by 50 feet and 62 feet high. The W. front is divided into 2 horizontal compartments by an ornamental band, and perpendicularly into 3, consisting of centre with angle turrets, relieved by crocketed niches. The entrance is through a segmental archway, with an ogee arch, supported by clustered shafts. On the E. front are the arms of Edward the Confessor, Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and John Holland, Duke of Exeter. Within the lower arch is a groove for the portcullis ; the upper part has good arcading and traceried medallions. The gate opens to the abbey grounds (part now laid out as a botanical garden), which contain about 12 acres. Parts of the N. walls of the abbey remain, and the Abbot's Bridge on the E., which crosses the river Lark, as a continuation of the walls, is good 13th cent. work. It appears to have been originally intended to form an occasional foot-bridge by means of planks laid from buttress to buttress, which are pierced with passages. Of the other buildings there remain the substructure of the Abbot's Hall (13th cent.), the refectory, abbey court-house, N.E. gate, cellarer's hall, and the dove-house.

Bury St. Edmunds (St. James).—A large, handsome, Perp. edifice, not finished until the

reign of Edward VI., who gave £200 towards its completion. It stands on or near the site of one built in 1125, by Abbot Anselm, whose fine Norm. tower, 40 feet S. of this edifice, has been utilised to serve as a bell-tower (10 bells) to this church. It consists of chancel, nave, and aisles. The nave and aisles are about 137 feet long and 69 feet wide, whilst the chancel is about 58 feet long and 27 feet wide, with arch over 50 feet high. The chancel was rebuilt in 1867 in the late Dec. style. The nave and aisles are Perp. The W. front is a peculiarly rich and beautiful composition, both in design and execution. Some fine stained glass in the centre of the W. window represents our Lord in Judgment. The roof of the nave is a modern hammer-beam, and those of the aisles Perp. Font modern, standing on Dec. central shaft. There are monuments to the Rt. Hon. James Reynolds, Chief Justice of the Exchequer, 1738, and his wife. The Norm. tower was built as the principal entrance to the graveyard of St. Edmunds, and exhibits rich early Norm. work of the shallow character executed with the axe and not with the chisel, and is one of the finest edifices of its kind in Europe. (See under Bury Abbey Church.) The porch is a fine specimen of late Norm. work. The ancient iron hooks on which the great door formerly hung are to be seen in the E. jamb



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,
BURY ST. EDMUNDS



of the mortice, for the bolt of the lock is visible in the opposite jamb. This tower in mediæval times went by the name of the "Great Gate of St. Edmund's Church." It was restored in 1846. There was formerly a brass inscription to John Spelman, son of Francis Spelman, of "Stow Berden," 1572, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 191. The church was restored in 1863. (Registers, 1558.)

Bury St. Edmunds (St. Mary).—This beautiful Perp. building ranks with some of the best in the kingdom. It was commenced in 1424 and finished during the next decade. The lower part of the tower, and other parts, show that the present church stands on the site of an older fabric, parts of which were utilised in the rebuilding. It consists of chancel and aisles, clerestoried nave of 10 bays, aisles, N. porch, and N.W. tower (8 bells). It is about 213 feet long and 68 feet broad. The nave and aisles are divided by two rows of pillars; the chancel arch and the E. bay are plain, and formed parts of the original church. The nave roof (executed in France) is of open timber-work, and partly painted and gilded. It has 21 hammer-beams on either side, each with well-carved figures of angels, and on the battle-mented shaft capitals are small figures of saints. The roofs of the aisles are also elaborate, and in the S. aisle part of the roof is divided into

6 panels, the ceiling of the E. compartment having a diaper of stars and monograms. The chancel roof, waggon-headed, is a remarkable example of its kind, and is richly painted and carved with figures of animals, angels, and curious devices; the roofs of the chancel aisles (built in 1480) are inferior. In the S. aisle, at E. end, is a good piscina, also sedilia; the former bears the sacred monogram, within a garter of SS., painted in the 15th cent.; these are almost covered by a large table-tomb. The W. window (restored in 1844) is one of the largest in England. The N. door is good Dec., but the porch is of later date, with a richly groined roof, with curious figures and an "Orate" for John Nottingham and Isabella, his wife. The recess between the W. wall and the tower was formerly St. Wulstan's Chapel where the Ecclesiastical Courts were held. The rood-stairs are *in situ*, but many of the 15th cent. mural paintings are now gone; at the W. end of the N. aisle was a representation of the Descent from the Cross, and on the chancel aisle walls were other paintings, crosses, and texts. The galleries were removed in 1881. There are about 30 memorial windows in the church. Font, a good Perp. octagon, with coloured shields, &c., on the bowl. Some good memorials remain; amongst them being one at the N.E. corner of the chancel (a tablet on



CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, N.W.



BRASSES OF JENKYN SMYTH AND WIFE IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH
BURY ST. EDMUNDS

the wall, erected in 1750) to Mary Tudor, second daughter of Henry VII., first married to Louis XII., King of France, and afterwards to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1517; she died at Westthorp in 1533, and was buried in the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, and upon its dissolution her remains were buried here. The tomb was reopened in 1784, when the churchwardens cut off a lock of her hair, and the coffin deposited beneath the pavement, where its position is marked by 5 crosses. (A stained window was placed in the E. end of the chapel of Our Lady here by the late Queen Victoria.) In the S. aisle is one to John Baret, 1463, with traces of colouring. Two fine table-tombs, despoiled of their canopies, have shields and gilt roses, and effigies of Sir William Carew, 1501, and his wife, and Sir Roger Drury and wife, 1536; he was a Privy Councillor to Henry VII. The last Abbot of Bury, John Noell *alias* Reeve, lies buried in the chancel, but his tomb has been removed. There are several modern mural tablets. These brasses remain: Kneeling effigies of a civilian, in tunic, with Yorkist collar, and wife in butterfly head-dress and mantle, hands apart (scrolls, 4 shields, and inscription lost), *c.* 1480, for Jenkyn Smyth and his wife Marion; effigy of ecclesiastic in cassock, surplice, and almuce, inscription of 2 Latin verses, *c.* 1510, John Fynexs, Archdeacon of Sudbury,

1495-1514; two shields: Carew, and Carew impaling, Quarterly . . . (effigies of man in armour, head resting on helmet, and wife in pedimental head-dress, 2 groups of children, inscription and 2 other shields lost), *c.* 1530, either John Carew and Cecily (Delond), or George Carew and Margaret (Englefield); shield: A chevron between 3 swans' heads erased (effigy of lady in pedimental head-dress, inscription, and 3 other shields lost), *c.* 1530; shield with mantling, thereon Lucas quartering Morieux, inscription of 12 verses (shield lost), Edmund, son of Henry Lucas, 1575; shield thereon the letter T, with scroll *O bone Jsu. esto mi. Jhns* (3 shields and inscription lost), *c.* 1530; 3 shields: Heigham with annulet for difference, impaling Calthorpe (effigy, inscription, and 1 shield lost), 1542, probably for Thomas Heigham and wife, Elizabeth (Calthorpe); shield, with mantling and inscription to George Boldero, gen. 1609, *æt.* 47; inscription (much worn), *c.* 1500; another, almost illegible, Thomas and Alice . . . 1513; inscription to William Fairclyffe, 1600, a palimpsest, *Hic jacet Eleanora Wynn quondam ux . . . que obiit xv die mensis Mar. A. dni. M. . . .*, *c.* 1400; a quadrangular plate with candlestick in top corner, George Este, "concionator," 1601, *æt.* 36, placed by his wife; inscription, 4 Latin verses, to Elizabeth Juell, 1609, *æt.* 46; inscription to

Matthew Lancaster, "one of the four burgesses of Bury," 1634, *æt.* 55; and inscription to Margaret Lancaster, 1662, *æt.* 75. One brass inscription is mentioned in Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 195, to Stephen Ashwell, 1624. "He was a burgess and benefactor to the poor." Many of the brasses were reaved by order of the churchwardens in 1644. Restored 1844 and 1881. (Registers, 1538.)

There are also two modern churches. *St. John's* ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1846. The church, E.E. style, of white brick, was erected by subscription, and consecrated October 21, 1841. (Registers, 1848.) *St. Peter's Church*, a chapel-of-ease to St. Mary, is a building in the Dec. style, built in 1858, and will seat 450 persons.

There was a Franciscan priory founded in Bury in 1257 by Alan de Lincoln, but they were compelled by the abbot to move beyond the precincts of the town. No less than 5 hospitals existed here, the principal ones being God's House at Southgate, founded between 1248 and 1256, and others dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Petronilla.

Culford (St. Mary).—This church consists of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, vestry, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). The whole fabric, except the tower, was rebuilt in 1856. N. aisle added in 1908. What little is left of

the old church is of the Dec. period. It contains a bust of Sir Nathaniel Bacon and the seated figure of Lady Bacon. The Hall here was built in 1591 by Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1st Baronet of England. (Registers, 1560; transcripts from 1560 to 1778, printed by W. Brigg, Leeds.) A small church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected at Culford Heath about 1860.

Flempton (St. Catherine).—Partly rebuilt in 1839, and now comprises chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with pinnacles (1 bell). All the church is Dec. except 2 of the windows and porch, which are late Perp. E. window, a 3-light, with elegant flowing tracery. On S. side of the chancel is a good double piscina; close to this is a "low-side," with transom. The chancel roof is adorned with red and white roses, late Perp., of which period is the rood-screen. Pulpit Jacobean and well carved. Font Dec., with panelled bowl, standing on a central shaft, also panelled. Tablets to the families of Andrews, Carter, Dixon, and Powell. E. and W. windows of modern stained glass. Restored 1885. (Registers, 1561.)

Fornham All Saints.—Chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. chapel, S. porch, and embattled W. tower, with new pinnacles (5 bells). A church in mixed styles of architecture. Lower part of tower and N. doorway Trans.-Norm. Chancel Dec. Rest of fabric Perp. E. window has

reticulated tracery. On the S. side of the chancel is a Dec. piscina, also sedilia, both E. of the priest's door. Above the string-course to the N. of the E. window is a niche containing a statue of our Lord. The S. chapel has 2 pedestals on the E. wall, one with Perp. canopy, and a Jacobean altar-table below. On the parapet, outside, is a series of capital letters and monograms. The N. aisle, or Mannock Chapel, has a squint pointing to the high altar, and an oak transomed window. Some old benches with poppy-heads remain in the nave, and part of the rood-screen is worked up in other woodwork. Font hexagonal, and of unusual size. No tower arch, but low doorway opens into the base from the nave. These brasses remain: Effigy of civilian, staff in right hand (lower part gone), shield, inscription, &c., to Thomas Barwick, for many years Professor of Medicine at Bury St. Edmunds, 1599; inscription to Ann Adams, wife of William Adams, and daughter of Robert Sewell; inscriptions to Thomas Mannock, 1608; John Mannock, 1611; Mary, wife of Thomas Mannock, 1615; and Thomas Mannock, 1656; and shield: Three lions passant, Carew, impaling A chevron between three cushions, a bordure engrailed. Brass inscription lost, to Dorothy Manock, 1637, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32484, fo. 208. Restored 1864. (Registers, 1558.) A battle

was fought here between Edward, son of King Alfred, and his cousin Ethelwald.

Fornham St. Genevieve.—Some remains of this church are to be seen in Fornham Park. It was burned down in 1775, through the recklessness of a boy shooting jackdaws on the thatched roof. There were memorials to the Tyldesley family in the church. The Registers are lost. This parish belonged to the Abbots of Bury, who had a villa and a water-mill here.

Fornham St. Martin.—A Perp. structure comprising chancel, modern N. vestry, nave, S. aisle, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (6 bells). S. aisle erected in 1870. Little of interest in the building, except a Perp. octagonal font, with panelled bowl, and a brass inscription in the nave to John Chapman, who died in 1609, aged 50. A brass effigy of an ecclesiastic in academics with inscription, *c.* 1460, has been lost, see Add. MSS., B.M., 32428, fo. 100. Several windows have modern stained glass, and there are memorial tablets to the Ord family, and one to Sir William Gilstrap, Bart., 1896, and Elizabeth (Haigh), his wife. (Registers, 1539.)

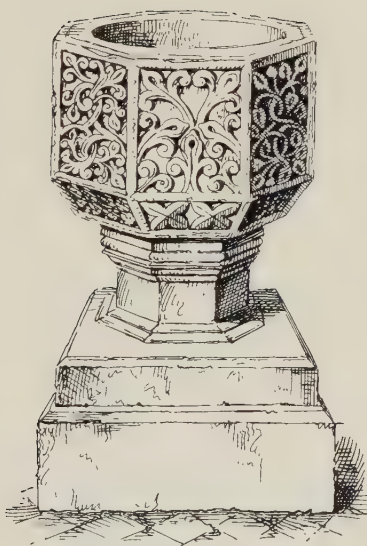
Hengrave (St. John Lateran).—This church, which stands near the Hall, was built by Sir Thomas de Hennegrave and Joan, his mother, about the beginning of the 15th cent., but it was restored and altered, particularly on the

S. side, in the following century. From 1589, when it was consolidated with the adjoining parish of Flempton, until 1900, it was only used as a mausoleum for the owners of the Hall. It was reopened for service as a private chapel in the latter year, having been restored in 1889. The fabric comprises chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower, belonging to an earlier church. The nave arches have capitals of richly carved designs. There were formerly mural paintings in the church—on the N. wall St. Christopher, and over the S. door a black-letter inscription recording the name of the founder, and 2 shields of arms; traces of colour can still be seen on the chancel arch and S.W. window of the chancel. There is some old painted glass in the windows. In the chapel is a marble and freestone table-tomb, with canopy, supported on 6 pillars, and recumbent effigies (coloured) of Sir Thomas Kytson, *ob.* 1540, and Margaret (Donington), his relict, previously widow of Sir Richard Long, and eventually wife of John (Bourchier), 2nd Earl of Bath; she died Dec. 20, 1561. There are also monuments to the families of Darcy, Earl Rivers, and Gage, and a brass inscription, with 10 Latin verses (shield lost), to Ann Cornwaleys, 1599; she was daughter of John Cornwaleys, who placed the brass. (Registers, 1561, included in those of Flempton.)

158 CHURCHES OF WEST SUFFOLK

Ingham (St. Bartholomew).—A modern erection of flint and Bath-stone facings, having been rebuilt in the E.E. style in 1861 on the site of a Dec. and Perp. building. It now consists of chancel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 modern bells). All the fittings are modern, except the font, which has a square bowl and dates back to the E.E. period. (Registers, 1538.)

Lackford (St. Laurence).—A small but interesting church (62 feet 6 inches long, including the tower), consisting of chancel, nave, modern N. aisle, S. porch, and embattled W. tower with pinnacles (1 bell). Chancel E.E. Nave mostly Dec. Lower stages of tower Dec., with Perp. parapet. There is an irregular E.E. arcade on both sides of chancel; on the N. side it is carried over a small sedile and Easter Sepulchre, and on the S. forms the canopies to the sedilia and piscina. There was formerly a central tower, but the piers and chancel arch have been cut away. At the E. end, externally, is a good trefoiled piscina, one capital of which is E.E. and the other Dec. On the S. side of the nave the sill of the easternmost window has been lowered to form sedilia, and W. of this is a piscina, also in a window-sill. Tower arch lofty, lancet-shaped; walls of tower 3 feet thick. Porch erected *c.* 1350. The old N. aisle was removed in the 16th cent.,



FONT IN LACKFORD CHURCH



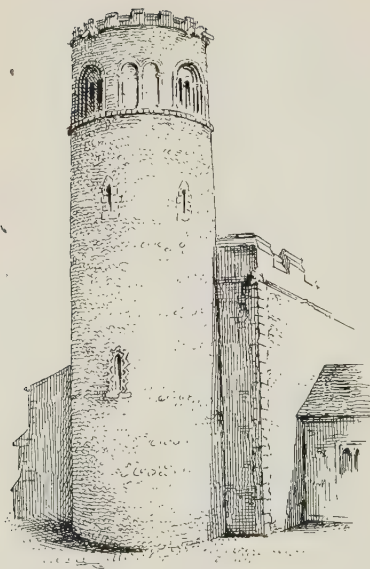
and the arches opening to the nave blocked up and windows inserted. There is a good Dec. font, an octagon, with panels richly sculptured with foliage. Two coped coffin lids of Purbeck marble, with floriated crosses, were formerly in the nave. Restored 1868. (Registers, 1587.)

Risby (St. Giles).—This fabric (90 feet by 18½ feet) comprises chancel, nave, S. porch, and round W. tower, 46 feet high (3 bells). The latter was part of the original Trans.-Norm. structure; on the N. and S. sides of the upper stage are two tiers of semi-circular arches (windows of late date), and three original loops, blocked up, in the central stage, and a 14th cent. window in the base. It is built of flints laid in regular courses, with a bold torus moulding at the top. Tower arch circular, Norm. Chancel arch pointed, with Norm. ornamentation; rood-screen, *temp.* Henry VI., highly painted and gilt; 2 large niches on either side. E. window of 3 lights, with flowing tracery; original lancet in N. wall. In the S.E. window of the nave is a small piscina. Rood-loft entrance and stairs on the S. side of chancel arch. Some mural paintings, *c.* 1380, are to be seen on the N. side. Font, a Perp. octagon, with figures at the angles; porch of same period. There are some modern stained windows, and tablets to the families of Danby, Sparke, and Wastell. A brass inscription to “Mr.

Edward Kirke, parson," who died in 1613, aged 60, remains in the chancel. (Registers, 1674.)

Saxham, Great (St Andrew).—Stands in Saxham Park and consists of chancel, nave, vestry, organ chamber, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (3 bells). The building was almost entirely rebuilt in 1798. About 1822 the vestry was added, the nave roof restored, tower arch opened, and new windows inserted in the nave. The doorways are Norm., also the tower arch (restored). Tower and porch Perp. In the W. window are fragments of fine painted glass, 16th cent., brought from a dissolved priory in Germany. Modern chancel screen of wrought-iron. Monuments to the Eldred family, and a bust to John Eldred, 1632. A brass remains in the chancel with effigy of a civilian in cap, ruff, doublet, trunk-hose, and fur-lined gown, 6 Latin verses, 8 English verses, plate with dedication, 2 shields with mantling and crest, 6 other shields, 5 being of City Companies, inscription on monument to John Eldred, born at New Buckingham, Norfolk, Alderman of London, travelled in "Babelon, Egypt, Arabia, and Holy Land," aged 80. Placed by Revett, his son and heir, 1632. (Registers, 1555.)

Saxham, Little (St. Nicholas).—A small but interesting church, built when Norman



TOWER OF LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCH

influence was at its height, consisting of chancel, N. chapel (now a vestry), nave of 3 bays, S. porch of fine workmanship, and round, embattled tower, 56 feet high (3 bells). This latter dates from the 12th cent., and has, in its upper portion, windows set in arches of beautiful design and finish. The tower arch is singular in its proportions, being 17 feet 3 inches high and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. At the base of the tower in the S. pier is a low recessed Norm. arch resting on pillars, with rudely carved capitals, apparently designed for a seat. The walls of the nave and doorway are of the same period; the S. entrance is within a square semi-circular arch, which has a double billeté weather moulding, of the same character as the cornice under the window of the tower. On a pier on the N. side of the nave is a floral pattern painted *c.* 1460. The rest of the fabric is chiefly 15th cent. work, except the chapel on the N. side, which was erected in the 16th cent. by Sir Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-General, *temp.* Henry VII., who died in 1531, and to whom a cenotaph remains. Pulpit Jacobean (restored). In the N. chapel are monuments, with recumbent effigies, of William 1st, and only, Baron Crofts of Saxham, who died in 1677, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Crofts, 1642. (Registers, 1559.)

Stow, West (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave,

S. porch, vestry, embattled W. tower (6 bells). Very little of interest in the church. N. doorway good; pointed windows, of various dates, are to be seen in the nave and chancel. Church much restored at various dates. Vestry added 1903. There are some modern memorial windows, and a brass inscription to William Bois. (Registers, 1558; transcripts from 1558 to 1856, printed by Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, 1905.)

Timworth (St. Andrew).—A modern erection of flint and stone in the E.E. style, rebuilt 1868, and consisting of chancel, nave, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (4 bells). The old church was principally Dec., and contained a plain octagonal font, and some good benches with carved poppy-heads, and the S. tower formed a porch at the base. (Registers, 1558; transcripts from 1558 to 1715, printed by W. Brigg, Leeds.)

Westley (St. Mary).—The old Dec. church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was pulled down many years ago, but some ruins are to be seen in a field. The shaft of the old churchyard cross and parts of the fabric are in the Hall garden. The modern church was built in 1836 in the Dec. style, and consists of chancel, nave, and W. tower with spire (1 bell). The spire was struck by lightning on October 3, 1889, but has since been restored. (Registers, 1565.)

Wordwell (All Saints).—A very small church (33 feet long), seating only 50 people, and consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, of late brickwork, and W. turret (1 bell). It is an early Norm. building, with later additions, having a low Norm. chancel arch and N. and S. doorways of the same period, each having over them a quaint tympanum. That on the S. side has two animals on either side, feeding off the Tree of Knowledge (see under Santon Downham); over the interior of the N. doorway are two figures, one with hands upraised and the other holding a circular object towards the first; this scene either represents the Sacrament of Marriage, Christ giving benediction and the other figure holding a crown of thorns, or Edward the Confessor and the Pilgrim. E. window a good 2-light, and a similar one in the S. wall of the nave. A few old carved benches, with poppies, remain. The church was used as a granary before 1827, when it was restored. In the churchyard is an ancient well. Restored 1868. (Registers, 1581; Bishop's transcripts, 1614.)

THE DEANERY OF THURLOW

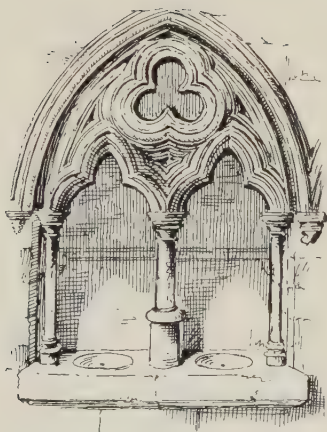
Bradley, Great (St. Mary).—A small church, consisting of chancel, nave, S. porch, and S.W. tower (3 bells). A Norm. fabric formerly stood on the site, but nothing is now left, excepting the N. and S. doorways and the piers of the chancel arch. The chancel is early Dec., the E. end rebuilt, leaving one sedile visible, with the edges chamfered—perhaps, Parker says, Norm. work clumsily altered. Tower Perp., with large double angle buttresses and a stair turret rising over the battlements; the lower parts of the buttresses have figures carved on them. In the basement of the tower is a fireplace with flue turned through to outside wall, and a stone slab fixed before the opening; probably used for baking the wafers. Windows Dec. and Perp. Nave roof, a good king-post, with moulded caps and bases, and a rich cornice. Most of the S. porch is of brick, erected *temp.* Henry VIII. Font, a Perp. octagon, with panelled bowl. Restored 1864 and 1896. (Registers, 1702.)

Bradley, Little (All Saints).—Another small

fabric, comprising chancel, nave, S. porch, and round embattled W. tower with octagonal belfry (1 bell). Parts of the nave and the walls of the chancel are Norm., retaining traces of the original windows, but the present ones are principally Perp. The chancel arch is plain Norm., also S. doorway, and possibly the square-headed doorway on N. side. S. porch late Dec. timber-work, with Perp. additions. The lower part of tower is of rough flintwork, and has small square-headed slits for windows, widely splayed internally. Doorway between tower and nave plain Norm., contracted in Dec. period, and retains ornamental wooden spandrels; upper part of tower octagonal and Perp., with 2-light windows; parapet doubly embattled. On the sill of the S. belfry window are carved the arms of Newport. Font a large Dec. octagon. Fragments of old stained glass in the windows. Modern seats. These brasses remain: Effigies of civilian in long gown, trimmed with fur and large sleeves, wife in pedimental head-dress, both kneeling (scrolls and inscription gone), *c.* 1520, shield above in stone: arms of Underhill and quarterings, impaling Caldebeck with quarterings, probably for — Underhill, who married a daughter of Henry Caldebeck and Cecily (Hynkley); effigy of man in armour, sword in front (headless), groups of 3 children, 1530, Thomas Knighton;

effigies of civilian and 6 sons behind, and wife and 5 daughters behind, 2 children in swaddling clothes in front of faldstool, 3 shields, one with mantling and another with arms of Stationers' Co., inscription in 14 English verses, to John Daye, printer, 1584, he married, secondly, Alys, d. of — le Hunte (he was printer of the works of Latimer, Archbishop Parker, and Foxe, the martyrologist); effigy of civilian in ruff and gown, also wife in ruff and veil head-dress, shield, and inscription to John le Hunte, 1605, and wife, Jane (Colte); and kneeling figures of man in armour, 5 sons, wife in ruff, and 2 daughters, 4 shields and inscription to Thomas Soame, 1606, and wife, Elizabeth (Alington), erected by wife in 1612. Restored 1879. (Registers, 1561.)

Cowlinge (St. Margaret).—This church stands on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, N. porch, and modern W. tower of red brick (5 bells). Mostly late Dec., with Perp. windows inserted, of which date are the porch and clerestory. In the chancel is an E.E. double piscina with trefoil heads, and a large trefoil above. Nave has king-post roof. Perp. carved oak rood-screen and a parclose remain, both bearing traces of colouring. A good deal of ancient stained glass is still in the windows. Font, Perp., octagonal, with the usual panelled bowl. N. side of nave is monument



DOUBLE PISCINA IN COWLINGE CHURCH

to Francis Dickens, Barrister-at-Law, *ob.* 1747. These brasses remain in the nave: Effigies of civilian in ruff and gown, wife in Paris head-dress, group of 10 children (mutilated), shield, and inscription to Robert Higham, 1571, and Margaret, his wife, 1599; inscription with text and 6 verses to Thomas Dersley, gen., late of "Fryth in Cowlinge," 1614; he married Margaret (Norwich), and had 2 daughters. (Registers, 1559.)

Dalham (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave, clere-story, aisles, porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). The fabric is mostly of the Dec. and Perp. periods. The nave and aisles are of the former date; clerestory and tower 15th cent. The spire was blown down in September 1658. The buttresses have some good flint panelling, and on the battlement is the date 1625. There is a board in the church recording that the "Steeple was re-edified in 1625, by Sir Martin Stuteville, lord of the manor, and others, at a cost of £400." In the chancel is a Dec. window on S. side, with flowing tracery; rest Perp. Some modern stained glass windows. The roofs are Perp., and the tracery in front of the choir stalls is a reproduction of this period. Mural paintings were discovered some years ago under the clerestory; one represented the Seven Deadly Sins, and the other the Seven Acts of Mercy;

over the chancel arch a Last Judgment, or "Doom." The Afflick family vault is on the N. side. There is a brass inscription in the chancel to "Master John Dunmow, Rector of Dalham and Prebendary of Stoke, 1460, and parents. Restored 1866, 1867, and 1902. (Registers, 1558.)

Denham (St. Mary).—A small structure, comprising chancel, N. chapel, nave, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (1 bell). The church is mostly of Dec. and Perp. work, with an Elizabethan mortuary chapel, on the N. side, of the Lewkenor family; one tomb, to Sir Edward Lewkenor, has effigies of a man in armour, his wife, and also his children, 1605. The walls of the sacrarium are lined with old oak brought from the Hall. S. porch modern. Font, Perp. and plain. Some fragments of old stained glass remain. (Registers, 1539; transcripts from 1539 to 1850, printed by Rev. S. H. A. Hervey, 1904.)

Gazeley (All Saints).—A moderate-sized building, consisting of chancel, N. vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, S. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). The latter was rebuilt in 1884. Chancel early Dec., with a 3-light in the E. wall; in the N. wall is a canopied niche, and on the S. side are piscina and sedilia, parted by a stone elbow-piece, in a window-sill; there is also a credence shelf.

Vestry door good Perp. Chancel and nave arches early Dec., but the clerestory is Perp., as are the aisles. The roofs of nave and chancel are canted, the latter divided by ribs into square panels. Font, late Perp., with geometrical tracery in the panels. Some old glass and a good pulpit remain. Seats modern. These brasses are in the church: Chalice (inscription lost), *c.* 1530; shield of Heigham (one lost), *c.* 1500; shield of Blennerhasset and quarterings, impaling Heigham quartering Francis (one lost), *c.* 1560; inscription to Robert Tailour, "sometymes farmour of Desninge Hall," 1586; and inscription to Mary, wife of William Heigham, gen., 1618; they had 6 sons and 4 daughters. Restored 1884, 1888, and 1891. (Registers, 1539.)

Higham Green (St. Stephen).—A modern church of flint and stone dressings, in the E.E. style, erected in 1861, from designs by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and consisting of chancel, nave, N. aisle, S. porch, and round tower (1 bell). (Registers, 1861.) This parish was formed in 1861 from the parish of Gazeley.

Kentford (St. Mary).—A small fabric on the borders of Cambridgeshire, comprising chancel, nave, small S. porch, and W. tower (3 bells); the upper part of the latter is of modern brick-work; W. window circular. Mostly Dec. work, with a good Perp. porch. Chancel arch well

moulded. Seating accommodation for 120 persons. (Registers, 1709, much mutilated.) Derives its name from the river Kennet, which runs through the parish.

Lydgate, or **Lidgate** (St. Mary).—Chancel, nave, aisles, modern S. porch, and square W. tower, embattled (5 bells); the latter restored in 1905. Chancel E.E. (restored), with piscina in the S. wall, and good Dec. windows, E. modern. Nave, aisles, and tower Dec., with Perp. windows. Good Dec. chancel arch and rich early Perp. rood-screen and parclose; rood and gates added in 1871. Fragments of ancient stained glass remain in some windows. Good doorway in base of tower. A brass in the chancel has the effigy of an ecclesiastic in eucharistic vestments, a portion of the head restored, feet gone, *c.* 1450, "once in the head of a cross," Add. MSS., B.M., 32476, fo. 99. This is supposed to be the figure of John de Lydgate, the learned poet-monk of Bury Abbey, and one of the first founders of English literature. Restored 1853, 1863, 1871, and 1895. (Registers, 1547.) Remains of an ancient castle, locally known as King John's, stands between the old and new churchyards and the original moat encircling the site of the castle and church.

Moulton (St. Peter).—A large cruciform building standing on rising ground, comprising

chancel, lofty nave, with clerestory, transepts, aisles, S. porch, and W. embattled tower (5 bells). It is a fine edifice, mostly in the Perp. style of architecture, but the tower is early Dec. The large chancel was raised 6 steps above the nave floor, about 60 years ago, when walls and other traces of a former chapel were discovered, also crypt and remains of coffins. The nave has 3 Perp. arches each side, with foliated capitals. Good ironwork on W. door. The rood staircase remains *in situ*. Roofs good, and lower part of the screen exists, also fragments of ancient stained glass. Handsome oak benches in the nave. Font octagonal, with emblems of the Passion on the panels. Restored 1850-51. (Registers, 1560.)

Ousden, or Owsden (St. Peter).—This church consists of modern chancel, nave, N. transept, N. porch, and central embattled tower (5 bells). The tower is low and plain, and, like the nave, of Norm. construction, with Dec. insertions. The transept is of brick, late and debased. Arches under the tower plain. N. doorway is singular, the E. jamb and arch (pointed) are Norm., and the W. jamb E.E.; the porch timber. S. doorway is also Norm., and has a square-headed opening, surmounted by a round arch, made of thin bricks; the face of the lintel ornamented with a sunk pattern. The font is a Perp. octagon, very high, with the bowl well panelled. (Registers, 1675.)

Thurlow, Great (All Saints).—A large edifice, comprising chancel, clerestoried nave of 4 bays, aisles, N. porch, and embattled W. tower, with turret (5 bells). The church was originally Norm., but much repaired and modernised in 1741 and many ancient features mutilated. The chancel has shafts at the external angles and an E. window of 3 lights, Perp., filled with modern stained glass. The piers of the nave and arches are Perp., without capitals, but the tower arch shows signs of earlier work. Font bowl is rudely carved with an arcade of semi-circular 'arches, Norm. Parts of the rood-screen, with diaper work and a parclose, dated 1610, remain. In the S. aisle is a small piscina. These brasses are in the church: Effigies of a man in armour with salade, lance rest on breast-plate, and lion at feet, and lady in widow's dress, veil head-dress, barbe mantle, and dog at her feet, from her girdle hangs a chain, at the end of which is a ring (inscription lost), *c.* 1460; effigy of lady in widow's dress (headless), dog at feet (inscription lost), *c.* 1460; effigies of man in armour (lower part gone), head resting on helmet, wife in pedimental head-dress, 2 shields, group of 9 sons (inscription, group of daughters, 2 shields lost), *c.* 1530, Thomas Underhill and Anne (Drury), 1508; and 1 shield (3 shields and inscriptions lost), *c.* 1530, possibly part of the brass of Thomas Knighton,

gen., and Alice, his wife, 1532 (see Weever's *Funeral Monuments*). Restored 1879. (Registers, 1636.) There was anciently a hospital here, subordinate to the foreign hospital of Hautpays, or de Alto Passu.

Thurlow, Little (St. Peter).—This church consists of chancel, N. chapel, nave of 4 bays, clerestory, aisles, N. porch, and embattled W. tower (5 bells). The fabric is principally E.E., with later insertions. The chancel is early Dec., and on the S. side is a double piscina. The modern clerestory has curious circular windows. The chapel at the N. end of the nave is entered from the chancel and nave by semi-circular arches, and contains a canopied pew and monuments ; it has a bold flat timbered roof, Jacobean ; those of the nave and chancel modern. Tower Perp., of which date is the lower part of the screen. In the S. aisle is an E.E. piscina. Font large and square, ornamented with flat foliage, probably Norm. Some old stained glass remains in a few of the windows. There is a tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Stephen Soame, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, *ob.* 1619, and Dame Ann, his widow, 1622 ; also a mural tablet to Stephen Soame, Esq., 1771, and others (modern) to the same family, as well as a memorial window with 11 shields of arms to Elizabeth and Stephen Soame, Esq., 1876. A brass remains in the nave with

effigies of a man in armour, and his wife in pedimental head-dress, shield above (inscription lost), *c.* 1520. (Registers, 1561.)

Other churches in this deanery are in the county of Cambridge.

END OF VOL. I

